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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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September 11, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 87
Humidity 63 60

September 11, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 87
Humidity 93 72

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.76.

7747 日五廿月

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1917.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE SWEDISH SENSATION.

Who Count Luxburg Is.

London, September 10.
The Daily Express says that Count Luxburg was formerly German Consul in Calcutta.

No Action by Allies.

London, September 10.
Reuter learns that no action is contemplated by the Allies regarding the Swedish disclosures. It is not a question of a quarrel between the Allies and the Swedish people; who are expected to strongly disavow what has happened. It is hoped that the Swedish Government will take an early opportunity of explaining the affair. It is well known that there is a small militarist group in Sweden who might approve of such behaviour as has occurred, but it is confidently expected that the bulk of the Swedish people will share the view of the world at large of the iniquitous and barbarous intrigues of Germany.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN RUSSIA.

Strange Demand by General Korniloff.

London, September 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, writing on September 9, says that M. Kerensky has issued a proclamation in which he announces that General Korniloff has demanded that he should hand over all the civil and military powers to the Generalissimo, who would form a new Government. M. Kerensky refuses and orders General Korniloff to hand over his Commandership-in-Chief, General Klembovsky, the Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Front, who will be, provisionally, the Generalissimo, is remaining at Poyok. M. Kerensky also proclaims martial law in the town and district of Petrograd and appeals to all citizens to maintain order for the defence of the country.

The Exodus From Petrograd.

London, September 10.
Telegrams from Petrograd indicate growing nervousness. Departing trains are crowded. There are long queues at all stations and booking offices. The Government is offering facilities for the removal of stores, cargoes and private effects.

Safeguarding the Fruits of the Revolution.

London, September 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that General Korniloff's demand for supreme power was conveyed to M. Kerensky by the ex-Premier, Prince Lvoff. In the demand General Korniloff said that he would form a new Government at his pleasure. The authenticity of the summons is confirmed in a telegraphic conversation between General Korniloff and M. Kerensky. M. Kerensky's proclamation continues:—"Considering the demand as an attempt in certain quarters to profit by the country's difficult situation to establish a state of things contrary to the aims of the Revolution, the Government recognised the necessity of charging me, for the safety of the Fatherland and the freedom of the Republic, to take urgent and indispensable measures to cut at the roots all attempts against the supreme power of the Revolution."

General Korniloff Denounced.

London, September 10.
M. Kerensky has issued a message to the military and civil authorities throughout Russia declaring that General Korniloff has betrayed the Fatherland and the Revolution. General Lukomsky is also a traitor, he has refused to obey the Provisional Government's order to take over General Korniloff's command, indicating the possibility of civil war at the front. General Korniloff will be punished for treachery. The Government is taking measures to prevent General Korniloff directing detachments. The Petrograd Workmen's Committee suggests that the Army and Navy should refuse to obey General Korniloff's and General Lukomsky's orders.

THE RIGA FRONT.

Germany's Best Regiments Assembling.

London, September 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says it is reported from Headquarters that the Germans have sent their best regiments, including nearly the whole of the Guard, from the south-west front to the north.

Aerial Attacks in Gulf of Riga.

London, September 10.
A Russian wireless official message states:—"In the direction of Riga, in the region of Pskov, our rearwards are holding back attacks on the Bartak line. Enemy hydroplanes in the Baltic dropped forty bombs on the Tserel batteries, but without result. Sixteen air machines twice attacked our torpedo boats in the Gulf of Riga, but without result. Enemy minesweepers are working at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga. An enemy submarine blew up a tug in the Finland Gulf."

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

A Summary of the Booty.

London, September 10.
An Italian official report states:—"An attack on our positions at Monte Granada and Quaterland, on the Osrata front, failed. Our pressure continues north-east of Gorizia. The booty captured since the battle began includes 145 guns, 94 trench mortars, 322 machine guns, and 11,196 rifles."

RUSSIAN PURCHASE OF SILVER.

London, September 10.
The Times New York correspondent says there is an unconfirmed report that Russia has bought a million sterling's worth of silver from China.

THE FRENCH CABINET CRISIS.

London, September 10.
It appears that the Socialists refused to participate in the new Ribot Cabinet, this being mainly due to the non-fulfilment of their condition that Socialists Ministers should remain under the orders of the Socialist Party.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLES IN THE WEST.

New British Positions Consolidated.

London, September 10.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says:—"We consolidated the positions which we captured yesterday south-east of Hargicourt. We drove off raiders east of Loos and Armentieres."

British Thrust Admitted.

London, September 10.
A German wireless official message states:—"The English pressed us back at Hargicourt and Villaret. We regained the former position. We penetrated the French lines east of Samogneux and took a hundred prisoners. During August, sixty-four of our aeroplanes were missing and four balloons were brought down. The enemy lost thirty-seven balloons and 295 aeroplanes."

Important Enemy Defeat.

London, September 10.
A French communique states:—"The artillery duel continued violently all night long on both banks of the Meuse. We completed our success of September 9. In the sector of Fosses and Oucieres Woods we overcame resistance. Isolated groups took more prisoners. The Germans did not renew their attempts here. The importance of the enemy's defeat yesterday is confirmed. He counter-attacked successively with great fury, despite extremely heavy losses owing to our fire. We repelled at several points as many as five successive attacks, annihilating part of the attacking units."

British Capture Prisoners.

London, September 10.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"We took a few prisoners in the neighbourhood of Luvicourt and also to the south-east of St. Julien. The enemy raided our advanced post to the south-east of St. Janshoek. We re-established the position. There has been reciprocal artillery firing to the east of Ypres. We brought down three aeroplanes and drove down four. Five of ours are missing."

An Airman's Record.

London, September 10.
A French communique states:—"On the right bank of the Meuse, there have been violent artillery duels in the region of Hill 314 and Bois des Fosses. Captain Gaymeux destroyed his fiftieth German aeroplane."

Some Interesting Incidents.

London, September 10.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has issued a despatch on recent incidents indicating the general nature of the work at the front. It includes the following:—"A small party of Scottish troops patrolling the Bapaume-Cambrai road ambushed two parties of the enemy, after a two hours' wait, killing and wounding several without suffering a casualty. A New Zealand non-commissioned officer on August 28 swam a river and reconnoitered for five and a half hours. He found a raft, on which he returned. Later he led a patrol across and surprised a German post, killing the occupants and returning safely. The enemy forced a patrol of Indian cavalry to dismount and withdraw to a wood on the Epehy sector. The patrol counter-attacked and cleared out the enemy."

IN THE BALKANS.

London, September 10.
A German wireless official message states:—"We repulsed the Russo-Romanians before the Trutas and Oltus Valleys. Our advance guards retreated before the French north-west of Lake Malik."

London, September 10.
A French Eastern communique states:—"The enemy violently bombarded Russian positions between Lakes Presba and Malik and west thereof. Our detachments crossed the Devoli, taking thirty Austrian prisoners. We advanced northwards and occupied the villages of Gradista, Babac Monastir, Lagor and Gribai."

GERMAN SUBMARINE INTERRED.

London, September 10.
Reuter's correspondent at Cadix states that a German submarine, U293, has entered the harbour owing to lack of lubricants. It was immediately interred.

The U293 is a 600-ton submarine with a crew of thirty. The commander, who is aged twenty-six, is a Lieutenant and possesses the Iron Cross.

GERMANY'S NEW PATRIOTIC PARTY.

London, September 10.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, Vorwärts states that the new patriotic party in Germany, mentioned yesterday, is merely a new metamorphosis of the Pan-Germans. It expresses the opinion that it signifies a growing nervousness.

THE DECLINING ROUBLE.

London, September 10.
The rouble is steadily depreciating. Thirty now equal £1.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

TURKISH COMMANDER IN BERLIN.

Amsterdam, Sept. 10.
Essad Pasha, the commander of the First Turkish Army, has arrived in Berlin.

PAPAL INTERVIEW DENIED.

Rome, Sept. 10.
The Vatican has published a strong denial of the Pope's interview of the 6th inst.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE SWEDISH SENSATION.

Unpardonable Breach of Neutrality.

London, Sept. 10.
All the newspapers take a most serious view of the disclosures regarding Sweden, which are denounced as a grave and unpardonable breach of neutrality, while the revelations of Germany's public service, are likened to the achievements of Bernstorff and von Papen. Confidence is expressed that the Swedish people are innocent. The whole trouble is due to the pro-German clique, which must be rooted out but the people must give tangible proof of friendliness to the Allies if trouble is to be avoided. It is noteworthy that the Socialists are the strongest individual party in Sweden, but the present governing class is ultra-Conservative. Sweden is at present in the throes of a general election and the revelations will probably influence the results.

Will Sweden be Forced into War?

Washington, Sept. 10.
The Swedish exposure has created a sensation throughout the country. It is believed it may force Sweden into war unless the officials are punished for an offence which is characterised as unparalleled in modern diplomacy. It is expected that an immediate effect will be extreme precautions in granting licences for exports to Sweden.

Then "New York Herald" states: It will prove an object lesson in Prussian friendship to the Argentine. Simultaneously with Luxburg's treachery Sweden has been crying out against the inquiry of the embargo preventing the use of America's supplies in the profitable business of feeding Germany.

The "Sun" anticipates that when the cynical insolence and the brutal contempt of neutral lives and rights are realised the Argentine will properly attend to this business.

M. Nordvall, a member of the Swedish Economic Mission, forecasts the recall of M. Lowen, the Swedish Minister to the Argentine, but he declared that no Swede would be a party to such heartless proceedings. Furthermore, owing to ill-health, M. Lowen possibly mistook the contents of the messages as harmless business communications.

A Denial.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 10.
The Swedish Minister has denied the statements regarding the actions of the Legation and has refused to make a further statement.

No Fresh Developments.

London, Sept. 10.
Reuter learns that on Sunday night there were no developments in the Swedish situation. The Swedish Minister was visited at the Legation and disclaimed all knowledge of the affair. According to "The Times" Luxburg has left Buenos Aires.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

A Struggle for Supremacy.

Udine, Sept. 9.
There has been no abatement in the weather. The fight for the heights north-east of Gorizia is continuing day and night and has reached the climax of ferocity owing to the Italians and Austrians in equal numbers, strength and determination struggling in a circumscribed area where it is impossible to employ more men or artillery. Gaps in the ranks are filled instantly. The forces thus remain balanced. During the past twelve hours the Italians have assaulted five times.

Austrian Regiment Annihilated.

London, Sept. 10.
Despite a terrific resistance by the Austrians north-east of Gorizia and deadly artillery fire and machine-gunning the Italians are slowly unloosing the enemy's grip. Before Hermada the Austrian counter-blow gained a limited success, the advanced elements withdrawing in order to rectify and strengthen the straggling positions gained up to the present which constitute their only defensible line hereabouts until the Generalissimo is ready for another push. As an instance of the most stubborn enemy assaults between Koritz and Selo an entire Austrian regiment on one short section assailed a battalion, but concealed machine-guns opened fire at a range of five yards and practically the whole regiment was annihilated. The airman are performing heroic feats above the mountain peaks. One Italian in order to prevent an opponent's escape rammed him and perished with his opponent.

FRENCH CABINET HITCH.

Paris, Sept. 10.
An unexpected hitch has occurred in making up the new Cabinet. M. Billaud has abandoned the task owing to the refusal of the Socialists to participate. This has meant dropping of M. Painleve and M. Thomas, two of the most prominent ex-Ministers, who are bound to accept the decisions of their party.

FINNISH SEPARATIST MOVEMENT.

Helsingfors, Sept. 10.
The newspaper "Vetcher Novremyn" announces that the Senate has drafted a Bill for the final separation of Finland and this will be presented as an ultimatum to the Provisional Government.

PORTUGUESE SHIP BLOWN UP.

London, Sept. 10.
Lloyd's representative at Marseilles states that the Portuguese steamer Alentejo, which was requisitioned by the Portuguese Government, blew up in the harbour. There was no loss of life.

RUSSIAN CABINET SPLIT.

Petrograd, Sept. 10.
The "Bourse Gazette" announces a fresh split in the Cabinet between the Constitutional Democrats and the Socialists.

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are from the Manila Daily Bulletin:—

American Troops' Defective Cartridges.

Washington, September 4.—General Custer is holding an investigation in connection with complaints made regarding the cartridges supplied to the American troops now in France, and it has developed that about two per cent. of these are impaired in usefulness by the presence of a small quantity of bromine which delays the explosion for a fraction of a second. Steps have already been taken to see that no further ammunition of this sort is supplied to the men.

U.S. Sugar Consumption.

Washington, September 4.—The Food Administrator, Mr. Hoover, has asked the nation to reduce its consumption of sugar in order to avert a shortage in the supply required by America's Allies in the present war.

Negroes Enlisted for Stevedore Work.

Washington, September 4.—The Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, has authorised the enlistment of a regiment of 2,400 negro stevedores, who will be used in handling the supplies for the expeditionary forces sent to Europe.

No U.S. Grain for Holland.

New York, September 4.—The Export Board has refused Holland's request to be allowed to import American grain.

American Navy As Convoys.

Washington, August 31.—It has been officially disclosed that vessels of the American Navy are now being used to convoy merchant ships across the Atlantic with cargoes of munitions and supplies for the Allies and for the United States troops already on European soil.

U. S. Contracts For New Shipyards.

Washington, August 31.—The Emergency Fleet Corporation, which is being operated by the Shipping Board, has completed contracts for the construction of three Government shipyards for the construction of steel merchant vessels. The contracts will be signed tomorrow. The Corporation has also let contracts for the construction of 200 merchant vessels in privately-owned shipyards at various points along the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf of Mexico coasts.

The Libels on Japan.

Washington, August 31.—Viscount Ishii, head of the Japanese Mission to the United States, in an address to the Senate today, urged the American people to pay no attention to the hired slanderers who are attempting to make mischief. The libel of the yellow peril, he declared, originated in Germany, and is being fostered by that country.

Big Militia Force for France.

Washington, August 31.—A division of the National Guard is being organised for service in France under General Mann. It includes troops from 26 States. The Navy League, which has been a severe and constant critic of the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, has made its peace with the head of the Navy Department and has accepted the official report on the Mare Island Navy Yard disaster as final.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.
Saturday, September 23.
Douglas Buxton—Ship Co.—Shareholders' meeting at noon.

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"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
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Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superline	100	2.40
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GENERAL NEWS.

The Irish Harvest.
 An abundant harvest in Ireland was predicted by Mr. R. Colvill, chairman of the Bank of Ireland, at the half-yearly meeting recently.

Editorship of the "Saturday Review."

Mr. Arthur A. Baumann, having acquired a half share of the *Saturday Review*, has decided to become his own editor. Mr. Baumann was twice returned to Parliament for Peckham in 1885 and 1886; last year he published a retrospect of twenty years under the title "Persons and Politics of the Transition"; and his political and historical articles in the magazines are well known.

"The Limit."

Our worthy contemporary, the *Echo de Tientsin* has the extraordinary story that Herr von Hanneken, chief Boche intriguer and trouble maker in Tientsin, has become a naturalised Chinese, says the *N. C. Daily Mail*. This, if true, the limit. The next thing we shall be hearing is that Cordes, Eggeling, Kerius, Slippery Sommer, Pape, Laders, Kruger & Co. have also become naturalised and it would not surprise us if some of them were to embrace Buddhism and become temporary monks.

Killed in Action.

The death is recorded of a former Shanghai resident, Siegfert J. Giles, who eight years ago became assistant superintendent of Parks a position which he held for three years. He resigned that position and started in business for himself, but four years ago left Shanghai for Canada. He left Victoria with the Fusiliers and was killed in action while serving with a Vancouver battalion. To reach the front as quickly as possible Sgt. Giles relinquished his stripes and reverted to the rank of private. While in Shanghai he was a member of "B" Co. (British) S. V. C. and of the Hongkong Co. of the Five Brigades. He was 38 years of age and leaves a widow and a son to mourn his loss.

Colonel H. W. Gordon.

Colonel H. W. Gordon, Officer Commanding the 15th U. S. Infantry in Tientsin, who but recently came up here from Manila, has received instructions from the War Department to proceed to the United States, most probably for active service in France, says the *P. and T. Times*. The Colonel, who, during his short stay in our midst has made many friends, leaves for Nagasaki about the middle of next month, and takes the transport at the Japanese port for home. Captains de Fumica, Christie, Pendleton, and Barton are promoted Lieutenant-Colonels in the new National Army, and will leave for the United States about the same time. Since the departure of Major Standley Ford, Lieutenants van Vliet has discharged the duties of Adjutant to the 15th Infantry. Eleven Temporary Second Lieutenants, promoted from the ranks, recently arrived from the Philippines.

Position of Salaried Class in England.

Never since statistics were collected have there been such a small number of workpeople in England with no work to do; and wages have increased considerably. During the past twelve months six millions of workpeople have had their wages increased by various sums, amounting in the aggregate to £41,218,800 a year. Labour has grown in power as well as its necessity. The wage-earning has netted in one year for the same efforts a sum which less than a hundred years ago represented the total cost of governing the whole British Empire. The salaried class struggles along with no increases, often with lower salaries than before the war. The genteel occupation had had a bad fall, from which it is not likely to recover during the lifetime of the present generation. It is an organised, has no power, political or economic. Its present condition ought to be a sufficient warning to foolish persons who think that it is more important and possibly more important than a boy should be in the position at the moment.

GENERAL NEWS.

Cheers Over a Grave.
As a memorial to the late Mr. Harry Orbell, who was the chief organizer for the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union, Mr. Ben Tillett, the general secretary of the union, recently unveiled a red granite headpiece over the grave in the Tower Hamlets Cemetery, Bow, E. Mr. Ben Tillett said that they were glorifying a man who lived every moment of his life for the workers, and who gave that life willingly for them. "God rest his soul," exclaimed Mr. Tillett, and called for "three cheers for the social revolution—cheers," he declared, "which they could well hope their dead comrade would hear." Cheers were then given, many of the men waving their hats.

Songs our Soldiers Like.
Mr. Gervase Elwes, the well-known vocalist, who in private life is High Sheriff of Northampton, states that his experience with Miss Lena Ashwell's concert party, at the front strengthens his belief that the better the music the better the soldier likes it. "The songs our party were particularly asked to sing were principally old English favourites, simple in sentiment and most unmarital in spirit," said Mr. Elwes in an interview yesterday. "I must have sung Stanford's 'A Carol of Bells' thirty times in a month, and 'Where'er You Walk' (Handel), and Roger Quilter's 'Roadside Flower' on many occasions. Apart from the musical side, what struck me most was the marvellous optimism and cheeriness of our men. There is no talk of losing the war out there—not even of a draw."

World's School Attendance Record.
In connection with the closing of the schools in Hamilton for the summer vacation, a remarkable record of perfect attendance was stated by Mr. Ballantyne, headmaster of Greenfield School, reports the *Glasgow Weekly Herald*. The family of Mr. and Mrs. John Kerr, 145 Glasgow Road, Burnbank, had had the extraordinary experience of not having a single member absent since entering the school. Andrew, John, and Jasper had each made 81 years' perfect attendance, Maggie and Marion 9 years each, while Martha and Agnes, had respectively 8 and 3 years to their credit, and were still at school—a total of 544 years. Mr. Ballantyne claimed this as a world's record in school attendance.

Australia V. England.
At the M.C.C. annual meeting, Lord Hawke (says a writer in the *London Sportsman*) referred to an idea on foot to rekindle interest in cricket after the war. A large number of Australian cricketers of ability are on service in France on behalf of the Empire, and the suggestion is that before returning home at the close of the war advantage should be taken of their presence to carry out a tour in England, and play some matches. Financial matters could, doubtless, be adjusted, and the only question that might arise might be the period of the year when service conditions might render such a tour possible, e.g., release in October would mean too long a delay. Captain P. F. Warner, whom I was glad to find at Lord's, so much better than when I last saw him, referred to such a tour at the London Club Cricketers' Conference a couple of months ago, but he did not make it clear, as Lord Hawke did, that there would be no official test matches to count in the series, but "An England XI v. An Australian XI."

The Man who Swam the Year.
Sgt. B. J. min Cope, of the Northants Regt., has arrived home at Peterborough from France. He is the courageous soldier who swam the Year, and has been immortalised by the war correspondence.

Dressmakers' Strike at Edinburgh.
There has been a strike of Edinburgh dressmakers, but Sir George Asquith intervened and brought about a settlement. He met in the Council Chamber representatives of the employers and employees and after negotiating throughout the day between the two bodies he brought about a settlement on these terms:—6s. per week for the first six months and 8s. for the second six months, instead of 5s. for the first year asked for by the Shop Assistants' Union; 8s. for the second year, instead of 6s.; 10s. for the third year, instead of 8s.; 15s. for the fourth year, instead of 10s.; 17s. for the fifth year, instead of 14s.; 19s. for the sixth year, instead of 16s.; 20s. for the seventh year, instead of 18s.; and 21s. for the eighth year, instead of 20s.; and payment by merit up to 30s. after the eighth year.

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GENERAL NEWS.

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such as Eczema, Scabies, Bad Leg, Abscesses, Glands, Glandular Swellings, Boils, Pimples, Sores, of any kind, Piles, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Gout, etc. If you do not want your skin and bones to be covered with sores and ulcers, and if you want to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to induce a complete and lasting cure.

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PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

By Order of the Mortgagee
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has
received instructions to sell
by Public Auction

ON

WEDNESDAY

the 12th day of September,
1917, at 3 p.m. at his Sales
Room Duddell Street,
Victoria, Hongkong

The following
Valuable Leasehold Property
situate at Victoria in the Colony
of Hongkong viz:

ALL THAT piece or parcel of
ground situate at Victoria afore-
said and known and registered
in the Land Office as The
Remaining Portion of Inland Lot
No. 1622 Together with the
messuage erections and buildings
thereon known as No. 85 Queen's
Road Central. Term 999 years
commencing from 25th June
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Crown Rent about \$14.00. Es-
timated Area about 935 Square
Feet.

For further Particulars and
Conditions of Sale apply to
JOHNSTON STOKES
& MASTER,

Prince's Buildings,
Ice House Street,
Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee
or to
Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

FRIDAY, the 14th September,
1917,

commencing at 11 a.m.,
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street,

(For account of the concerned.)
175 Bales Scandinavian Un-
glazed Newspaper size 33" x 45"
(each bale 13/14 reams, each
ream 43 lbs.)

On view from Tuesday, the
11th inst.

Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on
FRIDAY, the 14th September,
1917,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at No. 20 A Nathan Road (First
floor), Kowloon and afterwards
at No. 24 Nathan (Ground floor),
Kowloon

A Quantity of Household
Furniture and Shop Fittings
(Full particulars from catalogue).

On view from day of sale.

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GEO. P. LAMMERT,
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MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS
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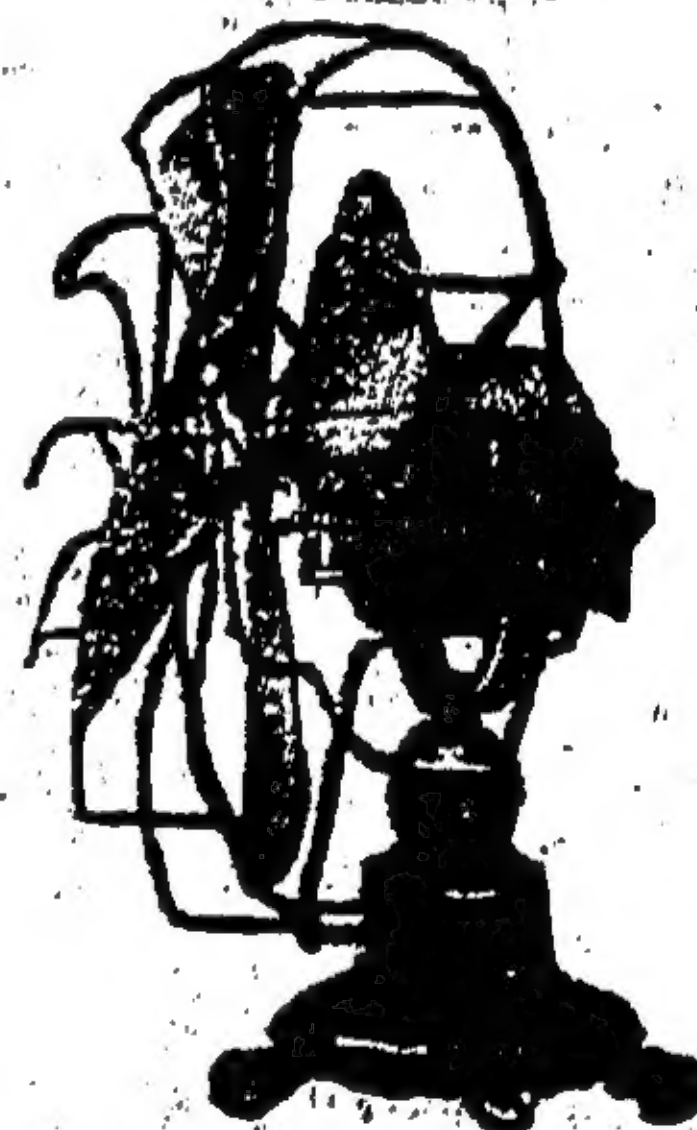
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Goods,

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Commission 2 1/2% to 5%.

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Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917

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COPY OF ORDER RECENTLY RECEIVED.

"Eldoret,
British East Africa,
4th July, 1917.

Dear Sirs:—I would be very much obliged if you
would kindly send me by parcels post some of your
Resorcin Hair Lotion (only).

In payment please find enclosed Postal Orders
£2 which I hope you will be able to change into
local currency.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) M.—M.—D.—

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A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1917.

MORE TALK OF PEACE.

Reports of peace are in the air once more. Germany is again
said to be, as she was some few months ago, ready and willing to
discuss a truce which everybody wants, but which, unfortunately,
nobody seems to know exactly how to obtain. In Germany, we
read in a telegram that has reached London from Copenhagen,
a "great sensation" has just been caused, owing to a declaration
by Dr. Michaelis, the recently-appointed Imperial Chancellor, to the
effect that Germany would shortly be able to publish peace terms.
That this statement has been received by the Germans in the man-
ner stated seems proof positive that Germany is still keenly anxious
for a cessation of hostilities and for an opportunity to discuss peace
terms—particularly terms drawn up by one of her own statesmen;
for in that case she is not likely to be so disappointed as to the out-
come of such a discussion as she might otherwise be.

No doubt the German Government is more than ever eager at
present to endeavour to submit fresh peace terms, for everybody
knows precisely what inspires it to take such a course. It will be
remembered that shortly after the regrettable collapse of Rumania
the elation that Germany naturally felt was followed by an effort to
the other belligerents to discuss terms which Germany,
flushed with pride by her victory, had at once formulated. The
nature of the terms will be well within the recollection of all and it
will be recalled that the Allies soon let Germany understand that,
notwithstanding her apparently favourable position on the map,
nothing was to be gained by deluding herself into the belief that
such terms as suggested would for a moment be acceptable to the
Allies. Germany, however, doubtless misguidedly by her invincible
arrogance, apparently thought otherwise, and it required the smart
retort that the Allies administered, chiefly at the instigation of
Great Britain, to bring Germany to her senses. During the past
few days the world has been reading of the Russian debacle and of
the advances made by German troops in the Riga region. Such an
advance can be looked upon with relative equanimity by the Allies,
as it is not likely seriously to affect the general situation in the war,
and certainly not on the Western Front. Germany, however, seems to
think that what she has been lucky enough to do at Riga gives her
once more an opportunity of presenting peace proposals. The
terms are soon to be published, we read, and in consequence Ger-
many is very much excited.

Meantime, the Allies await the official announcement calmly
but not without considerable interest as to the probable character
of Germany's latest suggestions. There are many forces in Germany
and in Austria-Hungary that are working assiduously for peace.
Understanding the general situation better than the Prussian
officials, and being less influenced by arrogance, these forces
approach the question in a different spirit. The vast majority of
the Germans, it is stated in *Vorwaerts*, "favour peace by an un-
derstanding." This at least seems to point to a desire on the part of
the Germans to approach the subject in a reasonable manner. The
advice of Herr Schiedemann, to the effect that Germany should
repudiate her pro-German aims, would, if carried out, immediately
go a long way towards peace being realised. The ferment in
Austria-Hungary regarding the desire for peace seems to be even
more keen than before, for we are assured that Austria has been
exerting the strongest pressure to induce Germany towards peace.
"and has been sending feelers in other directions, especially to
London." So strongly manifested has become the desire
that a German "patriotic party," doubtless composed of Junges
and pro-Germanic cranks, has been formed to promote a war spirit
in opposition to the tendencies represented by the Reichstag
Majority's resolution. When it is found necessary for Germany to
set about to create a "war spirit" it is not difficult to realise that
the real feeling in Germany and Austria-Hungary is one of depression
and that the need for an immediate peace on almost any conditions
is fast becoming imperative. Meantime, the Allies, daily growing
in strength and confidence, can afford to wait for Germany's latest
peace suggestions.

The Canton Muddle.

From our Canton correspond-
ent's letter which appeared in
yesterday's issue it will have been
seen that the Summer madness
of the Kuomintang Party still
persists. We have in the Southern
capital at the moment all the
essential ingredients for a comic
opera. "Dr. Sun, we read, is to
convoke the mock Parliament
once again, and there is to be a
lantern procession in celebration
of the event. Presumably, the
notorious figurehead in all
this business will appear on the
scene in all the glory of his
Generalissimo's \$300 uniform,
which is said to be of a most
gorgeous design. Were it not for
the serious aspect of these develop-
ments, the whole thing would be
intensely laughable. But when,
we wonder, is the Central Govern-
ment going to step in and pull
down the curtain on this semi-
dramatic farce? Here we have a
group of disloyal and office-
seekers constituting themselves
an irresponsible so-called
Government, eating all manner
of offices and assuming a bewil-
dering variety of titles. Precisely
why, nobody seems to have the
faintest idea. And while one
half talks of "independence," the
remainder still shows deference
to the orders from Peking. It is a
hopeless muddle, and what re-
sults of value its instigators
expect to arise from it, it would
be idle to speculate upon. Such a
situation could exist nowhere
else than in China. Surely it is
high time the Central Govern-
ment asserted its authority and
brought these madcaps to their
senses.

Heroes All.

We are sure there will be
widespread satisfaction felt
throughout the Empire that His
Majesty the King has decided
that the men of the original
Expeditionary Forces are to be
given a distinctive decoration
for the part they took in the
earliest and most critical phase of
the war. While nothing but
praise can be said of the splendid
heroism of all ranks of our New
Army, special recognition is
due to those gallant men who,
at the first sign of war, nobly
came forward and bore the brunt
of the initial battles. Many of
these were the men of the old
Army—some of the finest fighting
material ever seen—but many
others were Territorials who, with
a lofty conception of their duties
as citizens of a great liberty-
loving Empire, stepped into the
breach when the call came. We
all know how magnificently they
fought in the first battles
of the war, how they stemmed
the German onrush and saved
France from the fate of Belgium.
Thousands laid down their lives
cheerfully for the Allied cause,
but a remnant remains—men,
many of whom have been
continuously fighting for over
three years, with perhaps only
one or two brief spells of leave.
They are the stuff of which true
Britons are made, and no honour
can be too great for them.

Patriotic and Generous.

The Hongkong Tramway Com-
pany, which, as we stated yester-
day, has announced a new arrange-
ment by which members of His
Majesty's Forces in the Colony
will benefit, is heartily to be
congratulated upon its patriotic
spirit and generosity. What is
being done by the Company
means something very substantial
in actual money. The Company,
up to date, has carried
free no fewer than 222,698
soldiers and volunteers while on
military duty, and has supplied
no fewer than 591 special cars.
These figures, we learn, represent
a cash value of no less than
\$20,930.80 in the case of tickets
used, and of \$2,990.00 for the
special cars, which brings home
very convincingly to all that
the Company's action is one of
a very generous character.
By the new arrangement,
Navy as well as Military mem-
bers of the Forces are privileged
to travel on the Company's cars
when in uniform for half-fare,
and the men may so travel
whether on pleasure or on duty.
Patriotic and magnificent efforts
such as those mentioned deserve
recognition by the public and
we have therefore much
pleasure in commending the
Hongkong Tramway Company's
splendid action, which, in view of
the recent revelations regarding
Service pay, will assuredly be
appreciated by those whom it
benefits.

DAY BY DAY.

TAKEAWAY THE SWORD STATES
CAN BE SAVED WITHOUT IT. BRING
THE PEN!—Lord Lytton.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 65th birthday
of the Right Hon. Mr. H. H.
A. Aquith.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar
on demand to-day was
3-23/8d. The closing rate
will be found on Page 1.

Bather Robbed.
The Police have received a re-
port from J. Marshall, Jr., to the
effect that while he was bathing
at North Point on Sunday, some
person entered his dressing room
and stole from his coat pocket a
silver watch, valued at \$14.

Opium Possession.
An old Chinese man was charged
before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the
Police Court this morning, with
being in possession of a quantity
of prepared opium other than
Hongkong Government opium.
Inspector Gordon said the man
was arrested while he was going
on board a vessel bound for
Swatow. The stuff was found in a
basket. Defendant, who admitted
possession, said he had brought
the drug from Annam for a friend.
He also admitted having some
opium dose. His Worship fined
him \$20 for being in possession
of the prepared opium and \$10
in regard to the opium dose.

Nothing to Steal.
Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the
Police Court this morning, a
Chinese was charged with attempt-
ing to enter No. 4, Warrant Of-
ficers' Quarters, Kennedy Road,
with intent to commit a felony.
Henry Thomas Cox, Quarter
Master Sergeant in the Royal
Engineers, said that as he was
passing the quarters he saw
defendant at the door with a key
in the lock. Witness went into
the flat, which was stored with
furniture which defendant was
presumably trying to get at.
Defendant ran away but was
found and taken to the Police
Station. Defendant said that he
was not going to steal because
there was nothing to steal. The
chief carpenter gave him the
orders to go in. The case was
adjourned for the attendance of
the carpenter.

Slighted Love.
On Friday, at 13, Wo On Lane
a love scene was enacted which
ended in a quarrel between a man
and a maid. The young lady
was proceeding upstairs to the
apartment of her parents on the third
floor, when she was accosted by a
young gallant who lived on the
ground floor. He told her "the
story which never grows old,"
but, in doing so, he used lan-
guage more expressive than polite,
with the result that the fair one
gave him in charge of an Indian
constable. At the Police Court
this morning, before Mr. A.
Dyer Ball, the young girl said
that defendant had insulted her
by his professions of love. His
Worship solved the difficulty,
probably having in mind the
maxim that true love never runs
smoothly, by binding defendant
over for six months in the sum of
\$50.

"THE FANTASTICS."

A Theatrical Novelty Promised.

Mr. Frederic Shipman, the
well-known entrepreneur, in his
capacity of amusement-caterer,
has realised that a very consid-
erable portion of the community
delights in being amused and,
for the time being, forgetting the
troubles that harass them. In
accordance with this belief, Mr.
Shipman has formed a company
which he terms the "Fantastics,"
and which he claims will amuse
the time and care at any rate for
two-and-a-half hours. He has
selected singers, dancers, com-
edians, acrobats, burlesque, etc.,
to make an appetising pot pourri
for even the most blasé theatre-
goer.

The "Fantastics" will open
their comprehensive tour in
Manila, and are due in Hongkong
some time in October.

SHIPWRECKED GOODS.

Two Chinese Fined for
Possession.

A man was charged before Mr.
J. R. Wood, at the Police Court
this morning, with having ship-
wrecked goods in his possession.

Inspector Gordon stated that a
junk with a big cargo of charcoal
got into difficulties at Cap Tee
Man. She was washed on the
rocks, and a temporary match had
to be erected for the shelter
of the crew, on shore. During the
night about 50 small craft came
round and the junk, which was
large one, was ransacked. The
batches were taken off, and
about 700 piculs of charcoal taken
out of her, besides laichens
and other things. Even the
vessel's water tank was taken
away. This defendant had two
piculs of goods in his possession.
Defendant said that the stuff
was floating about the harbour
and was picked up by fishing
boats from whom he bought it.
His Worship inflicted a fine of
\$20.

Another man was charged with
the same offence. In-prior
Gordon said this man had 75
piculs in his possession, much of
it being hidden in a matchbox
and more under ferns and baken on
the hillside.

Defendant put up the same
defence as the other man, adding
that he had given \$40 for the
stuff to some fishing people.
A fine of \$50 was imposed.

FINLAND VOTES INDEPENDENCE.

Bill Passed by Diet with Great
Enthusiasm.

Helsingfors, July 19.—The bill
whereby Finland seeks to wrest
complete independence from
Russia was adopted by the Diet
amidst scenes of unexampled
enthusiasm and solemnity.

A conflict with Russia is re-
garded as inevitable. The Social-
ist members of Parliament assert,
however, that Petrograd has its
hands too full with its own
troubles to attempt repression.

Before the adoption of the bill
a decision was taken on the ques-
tion whether the measure should
be treated as urgent or postponed
until the next session. The deci-
sion in favour of urgency required
a five-sixths majority under article
60 of the Constitution, which the
Socialist majority had agreed to
respect. The decision involved
the immediate voting on the bill,
the result giving a two-thirds
majority necessary for the altera-
tion of fundamental laws.

The announcement of the vote
was received by prolonged cheer-
ing and cries of "Long live Fin-
land" and "End Russian cor-
ruption." The Diet thereafter
rejected, 104 against 87, a pro-
posal by M. Tala, member of the
Young Finnish party, that the
law, as prescribed by the Con-
stitution, be submitted for Rus-
sia's approval or veto.

A final vote was taken on a
resolution of M. Hornberg, mem-
ber of the Swedish party, the im-
port of which was that the Diet
reserve the right to break the last
bonds with Russia. The Horn-
berg resolution was defeated
chiefly by the vote of the Social-
ists themselves, who stand for
this policy, but object to follow-
ing the initiative of the non-
Socialist parties.

After the vote on the bill, the
Senate prepared a statement to
be read by Premier Tokoi an-
nouncing its resignation. The
motive was that the Senate was
appointed by the Russian Pro-
visional Government as the
inheritor of the Grand Duke of
Finland's prerogatives, but as the
Provisional Government's power
in Finland was now abolished,
the Senate lost local standing. It
would remain in power only
until the Diet appointed a new
Senate.

The President of the Diet re-
fused to accept the statement, on
the ground that it was out of
order. The statement will be
made later. The general ex-
pectation is that M. Tokoi will be
reappointed by the Diet, with a
Cabinet consisting of representa-
tives of the parties, pro rata, as
heretofore.

As the Diet dispersed, there
was a patriotic demonstration in
the streets. M. Tokoi expressed
his satisfaction at the Diet's coup
d'état. "We may be sure of Fin-
land's independence guarantee for
all time."

WAR SAVINGS.

The Latest Subscription List.

We have received from the
Union Insurance Society of Can-
ton, Ltd., Hon. Treasurers and
Secretaries of the Hongkong and
South China War Savings As-
sociation, a list of the official
numbers of subscribers to the
Association for the past month,
during which about \$153,000
worth of Straits War Loan at 6
per cent. has been taken up.
This shows subscriptions in Hong-
kong dollars totalling \$110,695,
which, to added previous lists,
makes a total of \$768,375;
\$5,175.99 in Straits currency,
making this total \$18,183.75;
\$326, 11s. 8d. in sterling,
the aggregate of which is now £990
7s. 3d.; and Yen 95, France 500,
and gold \$98.

In circulating the statement,
the Hon. Treasurers and
Secretaries state:—Still more
members and more money are
wanted, and we shall be pleased
to give anyone full information
as to the investment of any
moneys he can spare, whether
Hongkong dollars, Straits dollars,
gold, yen, sterling or dividend
warrants of any currency. We
propose to shortly issue an official
list of members, but their official
numbers and their investments
will not be included.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

Reuter announces that the
Canton Government has declared
war on Germany and Austria.
It only now remains for Yamati,
Shakawan and Dambell Island
to sever diplomatic relations with
the enemies of mankind.

1st Hongkong Defence Corps
member:—What section are you
in?

2nd, Ditto:—Let me see; sub-
section 2 of Section 3 of No. 2
Platoon of "A" Company of
Infantry Battalion—I've forgot-
ten the rest.

This is what our Educated
Comp. made of "Party Politics":
—"Party Practice." He missed
his calling; he should have stage-
managed the *Police Reserve*
Gazette "hidden sentences" com-
petition.

A High-Dollar Query:—Which
would you rather be, a Hongkong
Tommy or a Hongkong broker?

It was recently argued in Court
that a Police Reservist was a
Government servant and was
therefore immune from being sued
by money-lenders. Perhaps this
explains the popularity of the
Force.

We understand that Hongkong
Tommys usually spend their
week-ends calculating how much
money they will owe the Govern-
ment by the time the war ends.

What is a Khaki Puzzle? A
man who belongs to the Hong-
kong Defence Corps but who is
fitted out with a Volunteer
uniform—badges, buttons and all.

How to Swank.—Reckon out
your present salary on a sterling
basis; then write Home and tell
your friends what you're earning.

Congratulations to a contem-
porary on resuming that old
whereby which the end of the
war in 1917 is "proved by arith-
metic." If the editor can find any
comfort in such figures, we can
prove to him that he will be a
millionaire this year. Let him put
down on paper the date of his birth,
the year he started work, how
long he has been working, and
how long he has lived. Divide
the total by two, and the result
supplies the "proof." Funny;
isn't it?

According to a contemporary
seven pieces of Chelco silk
received by the City Hall Work
Party have been made up into
officers' shorts. We're now
wondering whether the old
morgue-netting is paid for to
be converted into trousers.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Lord Bryce's suggesting that
we underestimate the value of the
contact of races, and exaggerate
that of heredity, sets Eugenists
quivering, says the *Daily*
Chronicle. The dictum is an
echo of a Romanes lecture which
he delivered 15 years ago. He
has had opportunity since, both
among the little peoples of the
Near East and among Red Indians
in the Great West, of testing his
theory. He knew far too much
of Armenia for the liking of the
Turks. Abdul Hamid, expressing
displeasure at his advance to
Cabinet rank, crowed with joy
when it was suggested to him
that Mr. Bryce might find in
Ireland a Macedonia of his own.

The Master of Balliol commands
sympathy in his regret that the
story of King Alfred and the cakes
must go. When all the legends
are refined away, so showing that
Queen Eleanor did not suck the
poison from her husband's wound,
that probably three never was a
Romulus or Remus, that the 300
Spartans who stayed Xerxes' army
numbered many thousands, that
Helen of Troy must have been a
wrinkled witch when Paris fell
victim to her "charms," that the
words attributed to dying Caesar
were never uttered, any more than
Wellington's "Up, Guards, and
at 'em!"—what then? What of
the apparently impeccable re-
minder? The scientific historian
is fallible, and not pitilessly
impartial. In how many Angli-
can households is it realised that
Cromwell, despite Ireland, was
one of the mightiest forces we
ever produced? Gladstone turned
to the then Mr. John Morley and
opened:—"Do you consider, then,
that Cromwell was a really great
man?" We gently condemn
Macaulay's partisan History to-
day, but many of us wickedly
rejoice that upon a given point
he will say exactly that which we
wish him to say. Cakes may go,
but point of view will survive.

Mr. Churchill in his little battle
with the man who twitted him
upon his change of opinion could
have cited "Daisy" and Gladstone.
But even had not his modesty
prevented the comparison, policy
possibly might. For Gladstone
in his youth reads to us like a
very Frenchman. When he was 24
he voted for Irish coercion, again
the admission of Jews to Parli-
ment, against the repeal of the
Test Act, against military reforms,
against the Ballot Act. He lived
nobly to atone by passing some
of the most important things he
had first rejected, but he was a
desperate fellow at the outset of
his career.

There is comment on the fact
that Mr. Churchill adopted a
Scottish idiom when he addressed
his Dundee constituents, employ-
ing the word "require" where an
Englishman would say "want,"
"need," or "must." But what
of Mr. Lloyd George, in his
Queen's Hall speech? Associa-
tion with one of his Chief Secre-
taries, who is a West of Scotland
Scot, may have led the Prime
Minister to say, "We are a slow
people—not very quick in the
up-take." Quick in the up-take
is a Scottishism, rendered in the
North "gleg in the up-tak."

An orator, a speaker of any
kind, must not be dealt with too
rigidly in the matter of his
metaphors. But Sir E. Carson has
chanced upon a figure of speech
that has almost a success of ill-
luck. "They would never agree
to peace so long as Prussianism
held its head above water, longing
to trample under foot those liber-
ties." &c. Yet if Prussia had kept
her head above water, and had
not so persistently kept it under
water, we should have less trouble
in finishing the war. And if, even
with her head above water, she
did no other trampling than
trampling water, and trampled on
no justice and no Belgium, then
Sir E. Carson might be content
to have her cut at sea.

Washed into the Sea.
John Pallman, aged eight, and
Alfred Butt, aged ten, were re-
cently washed into the sea by a
large wave at Pambury, Carmar-
then, where Frank Han, a const-
able soldier, rescued them.

PERVERTED TRANSLATIONS.

IV: TO JUGGINS.

[Macenas atoris edita regibus
O et praeiditum et dulce dicitur nunc.]

Juggins, who readest with such mild docility
The many verses penned by your Horatius,
Marking your sense of pain at their facility
With nothing more explosive than "Good gracious!",
Accept these lines as due to your benignity,
And don't regard them as a fresh indignity!

"Sant quae" (You know how runs the ancient ditty)
There be who love to scorch in snorting motors,
Where Aberdeen presents a scene that's pretty
But smells of Chinese incense mixed with blasters,
And tear round corners, or in brake-fuel spaces
Hurl the swift Daimler past appalling obstructions.

Others there be, who, with a coruscous passion,
Top-dress the terrain in the Fan Ling valley;
Who strike a ball in complicated fashion,
And mark down every effort in a tally.
One strikes away! Bad language shows how vexed he is!
The ball flies true—and he is in an ecstasy.

Some seek the San Tin marshes (tho' but folly 'tis),
And slaughter snipe, they say, past any counting.
Some chase the deer across painful inequalities
On Lantau's Peak, for ever upward mounting,
Until the deer (who sees the humorous side of it)
Trots right away from those who seek the hide of it.

It's due, no doubt, to faults in my upbringing,
But me for a long time past I've been soreching;
A decent gramophone 'beside me singing'
And a long glass to keep my throat from parching.
Just let me lounge, in an extended attitude,
And—I'll stop writing this, to show my gratitude.

E. W. H.

Hongkong, September 10, 1917.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

Causes and Remedies.

With commendable promptitude the eight Commissioners appointed by the Prime Minister on June 12 to inquire into the causes of industrial unrest completed their labours and in July presented their reports. In view of the urgency of dealing with a situation which threatened to impede the industrial activities necessary for the prosecution of the war, Mr. Lloyd George requested that the reports should be completed by July 12, and in a prefatory note the Secretary to the Commissioners records that on the morning of July 13 the whole of them were in the printer's hands.

From the summary prepared by Mr. G. N. Barnes, Minister of Pensions, it was shown that the Commissioners have arrived at certain definite conclusions as to the causes of unrest, and as to the remedies which should be applied. Subjects of universal complaint are—

The high cost of food and the unequal distribution of supplies. Restrictions imposed by the Munitions of War Acts, and want of confidence as to the restoration of trade union rules.

Administration of the Military Service Act, and the lack of co-operation between Government Departments dealing with labour. Acute, but less widespread, sources of grievance include lack of housing, liquor restrictions, industrial fatigue, and Workmen's Compensation Act payments.

Recommendations on these and other subjects are made by the Commissioners, who bear testimony to the strong feeling of patriotism which generally actuates both employers and employees. In the appended report these proposals are set out in detail, but it may be noted that, as regards the all-important question of food, they urge that there should be an immediate reduction in price, and that the increased cost should be borne to some extent by the Government.

The chief recommendations were—

1. Food Prices.—There should be an immediate reduction in price, the increased price of food being borne to some extent by the Government, and a better system of distribution is required.

2. Industrial Councils, &c.—The principle of the Whitley Report, should be adopted; each trade should have constitution.

3. Changes with a view to further increase of output should be made the subject of an authoritative statement by the Government.

4. Labour should take part in the affairs of the community as partners, rather than as servants.

5. The greatest publicity possible should be given to the abolition of leaving certificates.

6. The Government should make a statement as to the variation of pledges already given.

7. The maximum under the Workmen's Compensation Act should be raised.

8. Announcements should be made of policy as regards housing.

9. A system should be inaugurated whereby skilled supervisors and others on day rates should receive a bonus.

10. Closer contact should be set up between employer and employee.

11. Pensions Committee should have a larger discretion in their treatment of men discharged from the Army.

12. Agricultural wages in the Western area, now as low as 14s to 17s a week, should be raised to 25s a week.

13. Coloured labour should not be employed in the ports.

14. A higher taxation of wealth is urged by one Commissioner.

In addition to the above recommendations, the recruiting system is universally regarded as requiring most careful handling. In some areas an increase in the supplies of alcoholic liquor is demanded. The co-ordination of Government Departments dealing with labour is reported as an urgent matter, and an appeal for explanation of Government proposals is made in several of the reports. Further, it is recommended that when an agreement has been drawn up between representatives of employers' federations and trade unions, that agreement should be binding on all in the trade concerned. It is also represented that local arbitration tribunals for the settlement of local disputes on the spot could with advantage be set up.

The feeling in the minds of the workers that their conditions of work and destinies are being determined by a distant authority over which they have no influence requires to be taken into consideration, not only by the Government, but by the unions themselves. Taken as a whole, the reports throw a flood of light upon the conditions of work and of life in the various divisions, and the information which they disclose would amply repay the trouble of perusal of the reports in detail and of a careful comparison one with another.

An Air Raid Victim.

An inquest was held recently on William Murray, sixty-four, insurance broker. A portion of a bomb fell on his office during the recent air raid, and he died of heart failure and toxemia due to gas gangrene, the result of injuries to his leg.

INSURANCE CLAIM.

Interesting Legal Argument.

The Justice Judge, (Mr. Justice Gompertz) has been occupied in the Summary Court to-day hearing argument in the insurance claim for \$500 brought by the Yung Fong firm, of Kowloon, against the Shanghai Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Hongkong.

The facts on which the claim is based are that the premises of the firm at Kowloon were burned down through the accidental overturning of an oil lamp, but the Insurance Company contended that the lighting which took place in the street between the troops of Lung 'Chai-tung and 'The People's Army' was responsible for the outbreak, and that by the terms of the policy they were not liable for damage caused by such a fire. The hearing of the case on the facts was concluded some time ago, his Lordship deciding in favour of the defendants. He found that the fire was caused by the fighting and not by the overturning of a lamp. The legal points raised were left over, and it was these which were argued to-day.

Mr. O. G. Albaster (instructed by Mr. Leo D'Almada) appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Messrs. Johnson Stokes and Master) defended.

Mr. Potter first addressed the Court, and said that the only question was whether certain words in the policy made it clear that the conditions in the English form of policy applied. The conditions were not printed on Chinese policies but words were printed stating that the English form applied. The plaintiff contended that the conditions of that fact, he had stated in cross-examination "If the soldiers had deliberately set the place on fire, I would not have brought this claim. I know that my policy does not cover that." He would call evidence to prove that the Chinese words on the policy did refer to the English form of conditions and that it was understood that they applied. If his Lordship found against him, he would be leaving the road open for actions to be brought against Chinese Companies for any burning during the past six years, due to any cases whatever.

His Lordship agreed that it was only a question as to whether the Chinese policy incorporated the words in the English conditions. Mr. Potter replied that that was merely a question of fact, and called Cheung Choy, an interpreter in the employ of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, who stated that the words on the document meant that if the insurer wanted to know the conditions of the policy, he had to go to the English clauses in an English policy. He admitted that the words might mean "Articles of Association," but not in the context in which they were used.

Evidence was also given by the Manager of the Insurance Company, who said that he had never seen a Chinese policy containing the conditions. There were always words referring to the English policies of the Company.

His Lordship asked why the conditions were not printed in Chinese and put on the policy.

Mr. Potter said that they had before them very many Companies' policies and they could not find one with the conditions printed on. He supposed that the conditions were so voluminous that to print a translation would require a great deal of paper. There were no less than twenty conditions on the back of an English policy, and they were printed in very small type.

His Lordship said:—It would very desirable if the conditions could be printed with the policies.

Mr. Potter agreed.

The witness went on to state that the policy was never intended to cover every sort of fire, but only fire caused by accident.

Questioned by "Mr. Albaster," he admitted that new conditions had been printed since the fire, and another clause had been added.

After further evidence had been given, argument proceeded, Mr. Albaster contending that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover from the Company.

Judgment was given for the defendants with costs.

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This Year: ...	\$14,451	\$485,757
Last Year: ...	15,849	524,714
Increase: ...		
Decrease: ...	1,398	38,957

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

DURING the temporary absence of our Mr. S. D. SETNA we have authorized Mr. P. N. COOPER to sign the Firm per Procuration.

S. D. SETNA & CO.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1917.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "PERSIA MARU."

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VIA HONOLULU
& JAPAN PORTS.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside. Cargo remaining undelivered on 11th September, at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 16th Sept. at 5 P.M. No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on the 20th Sept. at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 30th Sept. 1917.
T. DAIGO,
Agent.

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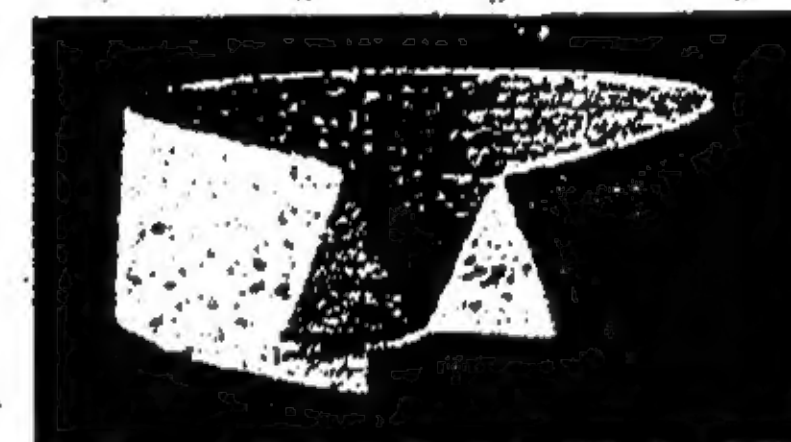
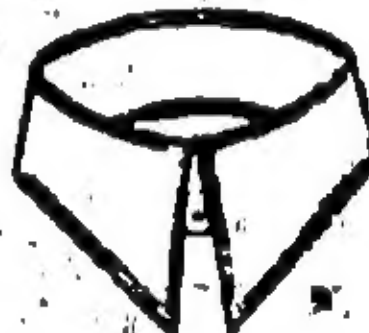


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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Keel- ung, Shai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimizu & Yokohama.	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500 Sakaba Maru Capt. Higo T. 12,500	WED., 12th Sept., at noon. MON., 8th Oct., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki T. 8,000	THURSDAY, 12th Sept.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Fushimi Maru Capt. Iizawa T. 21,000	TUES., 25th Sept., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Hirano Maru Capt. Frase T. 16,000	TUES., 25th Sept., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Kaga Maru Capt. Komatsubara T. 12,500	SATUR., 10th Oct., at 11 a.m.
Kobe	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	SUN., 27th Sept., at 11 a.m.
Kobe	Rangoon Maru Capt. Goto T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 22nd Sept.

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VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
PERIA MARU	9,000	22nd Sept.
KOREA MARU	18,000	5th Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	15th Oct.
TENYO MARU	22,000	25th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	23rd Nov.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERIA MARU" will call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ,

BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.

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T. DAIGO, Agent.

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JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. Arakan 20th Sept. S.S. Bintang 17th Nov.

Tijsondari 15th Oct. Tjikembang 16th Dec.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of

saloon passengers and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points

in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

NOVEMBER 16, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

THE ROYAL MAIL

STEAM PACKET

COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE"

Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED

KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 10, Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Luchow	11th Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	11th Sept. at 4 p.m.
WUWEI, C'FOO & TIENSIN	Huichow	12th Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	13th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	16th Sept. at d'light.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong September 10, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tibodas		17th Sept.	20th Sept.	Kobe, Yama
Tijmanook		28th Sept.	4th Oct.	Shanghai

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Building. 115

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	14th Sept. at noon.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	18th Sept. at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Fri., 14th Sept. at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 16th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Chipshing	Sun., 16th Sept. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 22nd Sept. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

Particulars on application.

HANCHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Billings are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Swatow when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud Dana.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Wooden Ships Progress.
Advisers from Seattle state that of the 20 wooden ships the Sloan Shipbuilding Corporation is building in its Olympia and allied Puget Sound yards, four are motor-ships and 15 of the contracts call for steamships. The motor-ships will be twin-screw vessels, with the engines aft, and the oil fuel tanks under the bridge, and captain's quarters amidships. The steamships will be single-screw vessels, with their engines and boilers amidships. Both motor-ships and steamers are being built for a speed of 10 knots per hour. The first vessel is to be delivered next December, and the 20th will be completed and turned over to her owner before July 31, 1918.

Confucius Channel.
Notice is given that in consequence of the shoal that has been located at the north-western entrance to the Confucius Channel, Yangtze River, the following alterations in buoyage have been made:—The Centaur Lower Buoy has been moved and is now moored in 40 feet of water on the southern side of the channel, its characteristics remaining unchanged. From the Buoy, Mason Point Beacon bears N. 51° E., distant 5.84 miles. The Centaur Upper Buoy has been moved and its navigating colour changed, from red to black. It is now moored in 40 feet of water on the southern side of the channel and the northern edge of the shoal, and from the Buoy, Mason Point Beacon bears N. 81° E., distant 6.14 miles. All bearings given are magnetic, and depths are those of low water, are apparently taking place in this section of the river, it should be navigated with caution.

Protection from Submarine.
To render merchantmen and transports immune to submarine attacks by means of floating steel nets towed alongside is an interesting proposal that has been submitted to the Government for consideration. The barriers would consist of a series of airtight cylinders, each supporting a steel net that would extend to a depth slightly below that at which a submarine's missile travels. The barriers would be towed on either side of a vessel, or fleet, at a distance of 200 or 300 ft. For this purpose seagoing tugs, or stanch yachts of light draft, could be employed. It is estimated that in good weather a powerful tug could tow a 600-foot barrier at a rate of about fifteen miles an hour. Under present conditions the plan would only be employed in the submarine zones, but, if necessity dictated, ships could be convoyed all the way from port of departure to destination.

The Panama Canal.
In view of the increasing number of vessels now using the Panama Canal, and the growing tendency to use that route as a measure of safety, it is interesting to find from a perusal of a textual translation of the Proclamation issued by the President of the Republic of Panama, that the full significance of the celebration of war upon Germany by the U.S.A., is realised, and that Panama is prepared to face "the grave and unavoidable obligations" which follow as a natural sequence. The President desires it to be the "clear and indisputable duty" of Panama "in this solemn hour to co-operate with all the energy and resources at our disposal for the protection and defence of the Canal." A solemn warning to all foreigners is sounded, and heavy penalties for any breach of the law are to be enforced.

Old Warships for Cargo Uses.
The Government of Chile is proposing to repair some of its old warships and convert them into cargo carriers for the transport of cereals, coal and other necessities. For some time two of the Chilean naval transports have been engaged in the transport of cereals and nitrate between San Francisco and Chile. The Secretary of the United States Navy also ordered the Boston, Iris, Princeton, and schooner Rainbow, all now out of commission, to be transferred to the Shipping Board, which, after slight alterations, will put them in the trans-Atlantic trade. The Boston is a third-class cruiser, of 3,400 tons displacement; the Iris has a displacement of 6,100 tons, was built at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and was a mother-ship for torpedo boats. The Princeton was a runabout with a displacement of 1,011 tons. The Rainbow is a steel schooner, built at Sunderland in 1910, has a displacement of 4,360 tons, and was the training ship attached to the San Francisco naval base.

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FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

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NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.
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KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN
DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences,
and carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passenger apply to:
Yok Building, Tel. 1574. JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
(Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "ECUADOR" Sept. 13th.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" Oct. 10th.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" Nov. 7th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over-
head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &
Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special
care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian
Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Chater Road.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 11th SEPTEMBER, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

WEDNESDAY, 12th SEPTEMBER, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER, 1917.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the
Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police
Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to
apply at this Head Police Station for permits.
Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday, at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday
and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other
leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
HOTEL MANSON'S (First Floor, Opposite the Water Jet).

NOTICE.



A WAR LETTER.

Australian's Account of
Bullecourt.

Corporal Dad Gillett, of
Woolahra, who is now one of the
veterans of Gallipoli and France,
although in his early twenties,
writing to some friends at
Brisbane, Australia, gives a graphic
picture of Bullecourt. Cor-
poral Gillett was wounded, and
his letters come from the hospi-
tal in France and later on from
England.

"Since my last letters we have
been in some pretty tight scraps,"
he writes, "and in the end I
finished up here (Bouen) in
hospital, wounded in the left foot.
I was well in the hospital for the
Hans when they were retreating,
and believe me, we had some rare
fights with their rear guard. At
times, we rushed their trenches,
only to find them empty, and
then we would pounce on the
trenches—all salt stuff—and "wire
into it." Like all good things, the
chase finished, for the Hans had
now reached the famous Hinden-
burg line, and were showing
fight. There is no mistake about
it, those Hans retired across some
beautiful country, and it was a
pleasant sight for our boys to look
upon green fields that had not
been ploughed by the immense
shells.

"We were in the rear trenches
one day—it was just breaking
dawn—when the Germans, by
way of a change, came over at us.
It was great sport, and as we lay
on a road embankment we opened
up a deadly rifle fire. Then the
machine guns began skittling
them like thistles, so they beat it,
while the going was good. Sure,
it was a vain effort on their part,
but I fancy they wanted to find
out our strength. They did find
out that we were strong enough
not to let them know anything
else. Believe me, there were
some Germans lying about after
this scrap, and it was a long job
for us—in the rain—to bury them
all.

"After this, we were doubly
keen about things, and we soon
had it again. Before long we
were destined to be in the biggest
thing in the history of the Aus-
tralian's part of the war. We
had an idea that the push would
begin on Anzac Day, and give us
another chance on the anniversary
of the famous landing, but there
was nothing doing. However,
we had not long to wait. The
day came. I went away with some
scoops, and we were soon draw-
ling about "No Man's Land."
This little party of mine was very
confident about things, and we
joked and talked about things,
little dreaming that in a few
hours we would be in the big-
gest scrap of our lives. A little
while before it began, in earnest
a good Samaritan, in the person
of an officer, came along, and
gave us a lot of rum. It
was then that the regiment came
out noiselessly. All was ready.
Suddenly the artillery opened up
—talk about a terrific roar—well,
I can't tell you what it was like.
We went away under the barrage.
Shells were bursting overhead,
bullets were whizzing all round,
nearly clipping our ears off, as
they shrieked by. I personally
never felt more confident. As we
went on it was just great to watch
the beautiful display—illumina-
tions of all colours. Right through
their (the Hans) barbed wire we
went and then took shelter in
some of the shell holes. Gee,
how we went through that hail of
lead beats me, but we did it, and
took the first and second trenches
of the so-called impregnable
Hindenburg line. They counter-
attacked time after time, but we
held our own."

PRINCE OF WALES'S
FUND.

Relieving War Office of its
Obligations?

In reply to Mr. Hogge, Mr.
Forster, Under-Secretary for War,
stated in the House recently that
the subscription between the Prince
of Wales's Fund and the War
Office was that \$105,000 had been
paid by the latter to the Fund.

Mr. Hogge pointed out that
\$800,000, subscribed by the
public to relieve civil distress,
was paid by the Prince of Wales's
Fund to soldiers' dependants, and
he asked if \$105,000 was a pro-
per sum to repay.

Mr. Forster said that was the
arbitrator's award.

Mr. Anderson:—Does it not
really mean that nearly \$700,000,
subscribed for charitable pur-
poses, has been used to relieve
the War Office of its financial
obligations?

Mr. Forster:—No, sir; I don't
think it does mean that.

Mr. Hogge gave notice to raise
the subject in the debate on the
Vote of Credit.

knocked them back just as often
as they came at us.

"During the night the artillery
increased, and I welcomed the
first streak of dawn. How we
had worked—but then, that is
what kept our minds occupied.
Just before moving out of it, I
was ordered to take grenades up,
and with six other lads went off
to do our job. It was coming back
that I was wounded. A shell went
by with a deafening roar, and a
sharp pain in my right foot let
me know all about it. A mate
out the boot off and bound up the
wound; then I hobbled to the
ambulance. Once there, is was
Heaven, because we had come
out from a scene which really was
"Hell with the lid off." From
the field ambulance, I was taken
to the motor, and then to the
train. I was put to bed—the first
time for twelve months. Here is
a strange coincidence. The senior
sister in the ward was the one
that looked after me when I was
sent to hospital from the Pen-
insula (Gallipoli). Well, I had ten
lovely days in bed, and then left
for England.

Letters from Corporal Gillett
from England were delivered
simultaneously with the fore-
going, and he continues his story.
He says, "I suppose by this time
you have received my letters
from Bouen. Well, we said good-
bye to the kind sisters there and
left for England. The hospital
ship bears an Australian name,
and she was waiting for us. The
place where we embarked is
regarded as one of the world's
beauty spots and I must say
the river trip was simply
beautiful. We started the way
ran at night, for, believe me, the
"subs" have to be reckoned with.
However, I went to sleep, and did
not remember anything else until
I was awakened next morning by
an orderly with a cup of tea—we
were at Southampton. From
there we went to London through
lovely rural South of England.
Everybody seemed to know. Old
men waved to us, and girls threw
kisses. At Waterloo Station,
there was a great crowd. It really
seemed that everybody's private
car was at our disposal. My pal
and myself got a car to ourselves
and away we went to Chelsea.
There we, nine Australians, were
all together in the same ward—a
happy family.

"They gave us some lovely
outing. On my discharge, I
will get 14 days' leave, then after
a little spell at Salisbury Place
will go back to France to see
my unit."

NOTICE.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,
BOILERS

Of all Types and Sizes, Repairers, Salvors,
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

GRAVING DOCK.

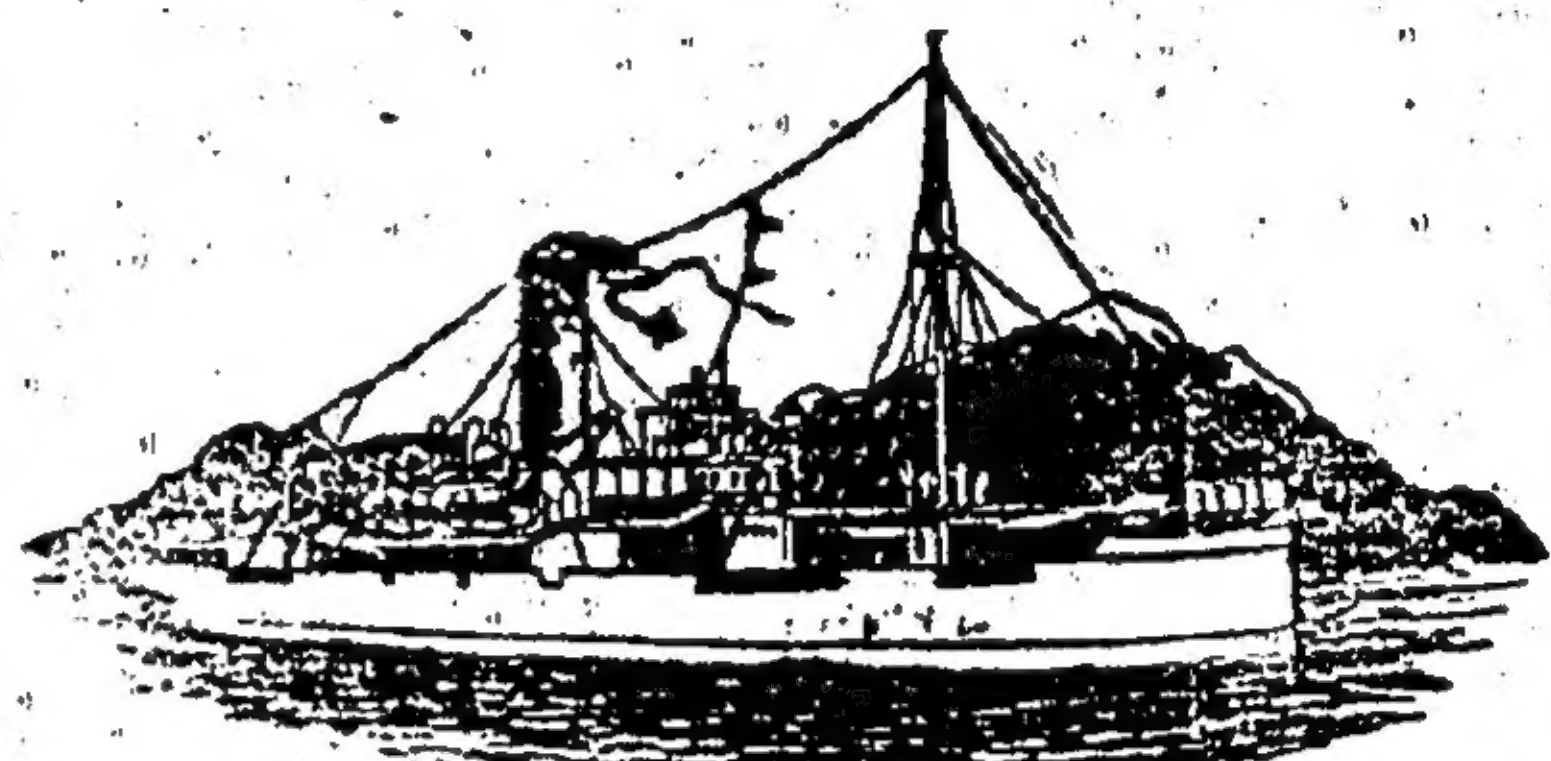
78' x 82' x 34' 6"

PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES

Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "RAJANG" launched April, 1918.

OXY-ACETYLENE

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Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,
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Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every descrip-
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OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.

Tel. Address "TAIKOODOCK" Tel. No. 212.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on September 1, 1917.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER
WORKS LEVEL.

System	1917, 1st. Below overflow	1917, 2nd. Below overflow	1917, 3rd. Below overflow	1917, 4th. Below overflow	1917, 5th. Below overflow
Typhoon	1917, 1st. Below overflow	1917, 2nd. Below overflow	1917, 3rd. Below overflow	1917, 4th. Below overflow	1917, 5th. Below overflow
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Typhoon	1917, 1st. Below overflow	1917, 2nd. Below overflow	1917, 3rd. Below overflow	1917, 4th. Below overflow	1917, 5th. Below overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

System	1917, 1st. Below overflow	1917, 2nd. Below overflow	1917, 3rd. Below overflow	1917, 4th. Below overflow	1917, 5th. Below overflow
Typhoon	1917, 1st. Below overflow	1917, 2nd. Below overflow	1917, 3rd. Below overflow	1917, 4th. Below overflow	1917, 5th. Below overflow
Typhoon	1917, 1st. Below overflow	1917, 2nd. Below overflow	1917, 3rd. Below overflow	1917, 4th. Below overflow	1917, 5th. Below overflow
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Typhoon	1917, 1st. Below overflow	1917, 2nd. Below overflow	1917, 3rd. Below overflow	1917, 4th. Below overflow	1917, 5th. Below overflow
Typhoon	1917, 1st. Below overflow	1917, 2nd. Below overflow	1917, 3rd. Below overflow	1917, 4th. Below overflow	1917, 5th. Below overflow

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

System	1917, 1st. Below overflow	1917, 2nd. Below overflow	1917, 3rd. Below overflow	1917, 4th. Below overflow	1917, 5th. Below overflow
Typhoon	1917, 1st. Below overflow	1917, 2nd. Below overflow	1917, 3rd. Below overflow	1917, 4th. Below overflow	1917, 5th. Below overflow
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Typhoon	1917, 1st. Below overflow	1917, 2nd. Below overflow	1917, 3rd. Below overflow	1917, 4th. Below overflow	1917, 5th. Below overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

System	1917, 1st. Below overflow	1917, 2nd. Below overflow	1917, 3rd. Below overflow	1917, 4th. Below overflow	1917, 5th. Below overflow
Typhoon	1917, 1st. Below overflow	1917, 2nd. Below overflow	1917, 3rd. Below overflow	1917, 4th. Below overflow	1917, 5th. Below overflow
Typhoon	1917, 1st. Below overflow	1917, 2nd. Below overflow	1917, 3rd. Below overflow	1917, 4th. Below overflow	1917, 5th. Below overflow
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Typhoon	1917, 1st. Below overflow	1917, 2nd. Below overflow	1917, 3rd. Below overflow	1917, 4th. Below overflow	1917, 5th. Below overflow
Typhoon	1917, 1st. Below overflow	1917, 2nd. Below overflow	1917, 3rd. Below overflow	1917, 4th. Below overflow	1917, 5th. Below overflow

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.

Public Works Department.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI
KWAISHA
(MITSUBISHI) CO.,
COAL DEPARTMENT.

Sole Proprietors of
TANASIMA, OCHI, MUTAGE, KISHI-
SAKE, YOSHIMIZU, NOJO, NABA,
KITA, SATO, KANASA, SHIBUYA,
KAMIMADA, BIRAI and OTSUKA
Calleries.
Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—

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BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI
MOT. KANASU, WAKAMATSU,
OTARU, MURORAN, HAKODATE,
KOBAYASHI, KURE, TOKYO, FUKU-
YAMA, NAGOYA, TRUBUGA, VLADIV-
OSTOK, HANKOW, PEKING,
LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI,
HONGKONG, HAIPHONG and
CANTON.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI."
Codes: AL A.B.A. 5th Ed. Wes-
tern Union, and Bentley's.

AGENTS:—

CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEAR-
ING & CO. MANILA—Messrs.
MACDONALD & CO. SINGA-
PORE—Messrs. BORNEO CO.
LTD. GLASGOW—Messrs. A.R.
BROWN, McLELLAN & CO., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to
K. KATO,
Hongkong, No. 2, Pacific

CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"ENRINNES."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are
hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence
and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the Go-
downs, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 15th
inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before the 22nd
inst., or they will not be
recognised.

All broken, chafed, and dam-
aged Goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 15th inst., at
11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1917.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.

Butz, Hongkong Hotel, from
Kobe.

Yuesang, from Shanghai.
Kishimoto, c/o Hanyunmaru
Dokwai, from Tokyo.

Sunwanching, Suichow Esq.,
from Shanghai.

Seewachung Co., Tehpoodoo
Street, from Shanghai.

Sakigake, from Osaka.
Sunchonglung, from Shanghai.

An Foo Yun Tong, from Cavite,
Manila.

Smita, from Shanghai.
Oonai, Nilsson, Hongkong
Hotel, from Stockholm.

Wang Yie Chou, from Peking.
T. H. KING,
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, Sept. 7, 1917.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

Universal Providers.

The Largest Modern Department
Store in the East.

Airiest, Cleanest and Coolest
in every Respect.

With Elevators to every floor

Refreshments on the Roof Garden.

PRICES MODERATE.

TEL. 1007,
1008.

A PATRIOTIC CALL.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROSPECTUS

Inviting public subscription for 85,000 shares at par (\$10 each); upon an increase of the Capital of the Company.

It is desired and a resolution for that purpose has been passed, to increase the Capital of the Company to \$1,000,000 by the issue of new shares, for the purpose of extending the business which is firmly believed will, if so extended, not only prove exceedingly profitable to all interested in the Company, but will also supply a want to local concerns.

The Capital of the Company is now \$1,000,000 of which only \$78,000 has been paid up, and on this the Company last year made a net profit of \$12,817 and paid a dividend of 10 per cent at the end of the present financial year. It is anticipated that doubling the Capital will at least triple the profit; and, should this anticipation be realized, the Company could pay at least a steady Twenty per cent.

Steel Castings are needed for numerous purposes by all Railway contractors, Engineering and Dock Companies, everywhere in China, and by many small manufacturers. At present a large portion of the Steel products which this Company is able to manufacture is obtained from abroad—at probably a great expense—in consequence of the very limited capacity of this Company to carry out orders received. With an increased Capital, enabling more furnaces to be erected, and more labour employed, this Company would then be in a position to supply most of, if not all, the needs for steel castings in this part of the world; for, with the experience now acquired by the General Managers, and by their present head workmen, there should be no difficulty whatsoever in most satisfactorily fulfilling such requirements.

It is much desired that sufficient additional capital be subscribed, beyond that which is required for the further development of the Steel Casting department, in order to enable a plant to be obtained, and set up, for the purpose of rolling Steel Ingots into material for Engineering, Dock, and Building requirements; for which material there is now a great demand.

It is therefore trusted that many persons in the Colony will be found ready to subscribe towards the increased capital desired, both for their own benefit, and for that of the community generally.

The General Managers are ready and willing to enter into any reasonable arrangement desired by the Company to continue their services for a lengthy period. Also, if desired by the Company, they are fully prepared to transfer the control to a Board of Directors, comprised of such persons who are in a position to introduce business, as the Company thinks advisable.

The minimum subscription for the new shares now offered to the public, upon which the General Managers may proceed to allotment, is \$200,000.

MR. C. BERNARD BROWN, of the firm of Messrs. LINSTED & DAVIS, Hongkong, is the Auditor of the Company.

A copy of this prospectus has been duly filed for registration with the Registrar of the Companies.

Application for Shares should be made to the Company's Bankers, or the office of the General Managers, where forms will be supplied.

GORDON & CO.
General Managers.
Date: this 22nd day of August, 1917.

REPORT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1916-17.

Report presented to the Shareholders at the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting held at the Office of the General Managers, on Wednesday, the 15th August, 1917, at 11.30 o'clock a.m.

The General Managers have now the pleasure to submit their annual report and statement of the Company's accounts made up to 31st May, 1917.

The net profit for the year ended 31st May, 1917, after allowing for interest, Auditor's Fee and writing off depreciation on Company's Plant, Machinery, Land and Stock, is \$12,817.33. This amount together with the sum of \$15,548.61 undistributed profit brought forward from last year makes an available balance of \$28,365.94 which is retained to appropriate as follows:—To place in Reserve Fund \$10,000.00. To pay a dividend of \$1.00 per share \$7,800.00. To carry forward to credit of next year's account \$10,565.94.

Dr. BALANCE SHEET AT 31st MAY, 1917.		Cr.	
LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
SHARE CAPITAL.		Machinery, Moulding Furnaces, Foundry Plant and Tools including Annealing and Preheating Chambers and also all rights to secret processes as per last account.	\$ 83,953.12
Authorized 100,000 shares at \$10 each.	\$1,000,000	Less sold, do.	31.15
Issued 7,800 shares at \$10 each.	78,000	Less Depreciation.	13,648.87
MORTGAGE ACCOUNT.	5,000.00		6,277.72
SUNDRY CREDITORS including General Managers' PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	20,750.72	Additions during the year.	677,418.15
Balance as per last account.	\$12,848.61	Less Depreciation.	4,536.36
Profit for the year.	12,817.33	Value of 1 Launch as per last account.	\$ 4,200.00
	39,368.55	Less Depreciation.	620.00
		Office Furniture and Fixtures including valuable drawings as per last account.	\$ 810.80
		Less Depreciation.	81.00
		Stock in trade.	\$ 27,648.70
		Less Depreciation.	785.89
		Work in Progress.	26,833.81
		Accounts Receivable.	6,000.00
		Cash at Bank and in hand (Bank \$7,721.54; P. Cash 167.36).	15,874.39
			7,479.10
	\$ 143,202.37		\$ 143,202.37

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the year ending 31st May, 1917.

	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
To Interest Account.	450.00		By Balance Working Account.	28,117.79	
Auditor's Fee.	700.00				
Depreciation on Mach., Plant, Stock, &c.	7,234.61				
Writing off old Machinery.	25.00				
Profit on the year.	12,817.33				
	\$ 20,217.94			\$ 28,117.79	

I report that I have audited the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers of the Company and have found it to be in accordance therewith.

I have received all the information and explanations I have required. No depreciation has been written off Steel Process Patent Rights which appear in the books at their original cost, namely \$11,200.00. Subject of the foregoing observation in my opinion each Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given me and as shown by the books of the Company.

C. BERNARD BROWN, A.C.A.,
Auditor.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1917.

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

Form of application for Shares.

To the General Managers of

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to the Company's bankers the sum of \$ being a deposit of \$10 per share for shares of \$10 each of the above named Company I (or we) request you to allot to me (or us) shares on the terms of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association and I (or we) agree to accept the same or any less number that you may allot to me (or us) and I (or we) authorize you to register me (or us) as the holder (s) of the said shares.

Name in full

Address

Description

Date

Signature

Receipt for Application Money.

Received this day of on account of the Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd., from the sum of \$ being a deposit of \$10 per share upon shares of \$10 each of the above named Company.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Cashier.

N.B.—This receipt when returned to the applicant must be presented, and if accompanied by receipt for the amount due on allotment, will be exchanged in due course for a certificate.

The Register for application of Shares will be closed on Thursday, 1st November, 1917, at 3 o'clock.

AUSTRALIAN FIGHTERS.

How They Cheered the King.

British Headquarters, France, July 17.—The King during his recent visit to the front inspected a large proportion of the Australian troops in France.

The divisions were looking magnificently well; healthier probably than they had ever been in the history of the Australian Imperial Force. One division was holding military sports on the day of the King's visit. The ground was beautifully marked and appointed. There is such perfection and precision, in the arrangements of these sports meetings now, that the officers and men come to look upon the military staff work as part of their daily life. It is something unseen on any sports ground in peace time.

It was like a brilliant Queensland day. The midday sun streamed down on the great ring, around which crowded thousands of sunburnt, cheerful men. The sky rang with cheers as the King drove up to a great pavilion. Four smart companies from the Brigades and Pioneers presented arms, and then wheeled to the right and left; while another magnificent body of men marched up in shirts and short breeches, with their sleeves rolled up. At a movement of their leader's hand they were instantaneously in the first position for physical training, and performed a scheme of exercises whose precision was flawless.

They were no sooner clear of the ground than a battery of Field Artillery drove up at a gallop. It is unusual for Field Artillery to gallop on ceremonial occasions, but the was done perfectly. They unlimbered, fired, primed, limbered up, and then marched past at a trot, every wheel being aligned, and the men and horses looking so proud and well, and generally magnificent, that the whole ring broke into cheers. This was followed by an obstacle race between four platoons in full kit, over six of the most formidable barriers. The first was a plain

wall, with a six-foot sheer drop; then a water ditch, crossed only by stakes, then a wide trench, with a six-foot sheer drop; then a ten-foot log wall; then a six-foot trench; and then a wide water ditch, crossed by single planks. Despite their heavy loads, not one man slipped in the water or fell at the jumps. On the contrary, the teams finished fresh, in fast time.

The King walked with General Birdwood to each obstacle as the men tackled it. They went to see the exercise in which they used both rifle and bayonet, which with the Australians, is always a keen, realistic performance. Four belt wagons were then taken to pieces, refitted, and marched past looking extraordinarily smart.

Next came three horse ambulances in beautiful order, the men picking up and carrying off stretchers.

Lastly, the Signallers carried out a scheme of laying telephone lines, signalling, and reeling up the line, and galloping off. The whole thing was done with such a swing that it was only three quarters of an hour from the time the King arrived on the ground to the moment when this exercise was finished, and he left amid cheers.

Some distance along the road he met our Australian troops—splendid, sunburnt masses—alternately along each side of the road, who cheered him as he drove slowly past with General Birdwood, being introduced to brigadiers and brigade staffs on the way. Australian troops never, even after Mess Camp, looked better than at present. The sports which the King saw are typical of those which great numbers of units managed to hold at one time or other during the summer.

Why He Stopped the Train.

A man, summoned at Stratford Police Court for pulling the communication cord on a Midland train, said he had been drinking with some friends, and after entering the train he went to sleep. He awoke suddenly, and, thinking he was in a motor-bus, he jumped up and rang the bell. He was fined 30s.

LONDON IN WAR TIME.

A Frenchman's Impressions.

"The air of England is always tonic; energy is everywhere in the gestures and disciplined activity of this magnificent people. . . . They make war with the same qualities that they apply to business; it is simply a new aspect of business, which one must meet with tranquility, calm and all the immemorial virtues of which a long history has proved the efficacy. And that is admirable."

Thus writes a contributor to the *Revue Blanche*. His impressions are the more interesting and possibly the more valuable because they were not written for publication and are unadorned. London is less affected by the war than Paris, and his notes with a sort of astonishment, the overflowing life of our streets, their cosmopolitan character, and the "Imperialism" of the Strand, with its cohorts of Colonial soldiers. No longer the top-hat dominates the landscape; even the military uniform, which is everywhere, has, he finds, a certain civilian note about it and yet keeps its distinction.

And then there is a striking sentence to explain this new mental climate of England: "Only the young have direct experience of war, and thus age loses its principal title to command. There is only one cry in the Press, 'Place aux jeunes!'"

With the eyes of the observer and man of taste, he notes the costumes in the streets, and finds the Englishwoman wearing her millinery and dresses as well as one wears them in Paris. And then he visits Eton, and dreams a little in the playing-fields. He revels in the setting and is the signs of the old classical culture, but he reflects that old Eton is dead. Its scholars—those who do not sleep the last sleep—will return transformed from the plains of Artois.

"The old college sleeps in the melancholy of things that die; it will awaken no more."

He re-enters London at nightfall—tumultuous London, with its dimly lighted streets full of soldiers, under the mantle of a mist probed by the searchlight.

CANTON AFFAIRS.

Election of Ministers.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows under date of September 10:—

Six Ministers were elected by the Special Parliament yesterday, as follows:—Tang Shao-yi, Finance; Wong Ching-ting (Speaker of the Parliament), Foreign; Chung Kai-yi (a commander of Yunnan troops), Military; Wu Hui-man, Communications; Chen Pik-kwang, Navy; and Sun Han-ye, Interior.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen arrived from Whampoa yesterday dressed in his "Generalissimo's" uniform, being escorted to the Parliament by a body of soldiers. All the M.P.'s met him and amidst the discharging of guns and the playing of bands he was escorted into the hall. After the President's speech, Dr. Sun went before the National flag, and gave three bows. The ceremony was thus completed. The Tao-han, the Civil Governor and Chung Pik-kwang were not present.

As native coal is unsuitable for the warships, the Tao-han has complied with the request made by Chung Pik-kwang to import a few thousand tons of coal from London. He has also agreed to vote \$80,000 monthly for the payment of sailors.

It seems that the Civil Governor has disregarded the Provincial Assembly since entering office. No official notification has been sent to the Assembly of his appointment.

The Provincial Authority has received instructions from the Ministry of Communications that in consequence of declaring war on Germany and Austria official communications may henceforth be transmitted via Hongkong without being censored. Therefore the previous notice that all important matters should not be sent via Hongkong is cancelled in order to avoid delay.

Silver Coin from Japan.

Owing to the rise in the price of bar silver there has been some exportation of silver coin from Japan to China. Export has now been prohibited.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

Dividend of Twelve Per Cent.

The local office of the Yokohama Specie Bank is in receipt of a telegram from the Head Office to the effect that at the last yearly meeting of the shareholders held at the Head Office of this bank at Yokohama on the 10th instant, it was resolved to pay a dividend of 12 per cent. annum for the half year ended the 30th June, 1917, to add to the reserve fund Yen 800,000.00 and to carry forward the sum of Yen 2,223,000.00 to the next account.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 10 p.m. yesterday:—Typhoon in about 124 degrees Long. E. and 18 degrees Lat. N., moving W.

The following telegram was received at 10.30 a.m. to-day:—Cyclone or typhoon near or over Aparri, moving W. or W.N.W.

Annual Fete.

We are requested to inform the public that the annual *Fete des Societes* of St. Vincent de Paul, will take place this year on the 30th inst. The usual programme of the fete will be issued next week.

Pawned Uniform.

At the Police Court this afternoon, Mr. J. R. Wood heard the case, in which a messenger, in the employ of the Audit Office, was charged with pawning his uniform, the property of the Government. He pleaded guilty. It was stated that he pawned the garments because he could not meet his expenses. His wages were \$2 a month with quarters and uniform. His Worship ordered him to pay \$8, the amount required to redeem the clothes, and also a fine of \$20.

WAR COMFORTS.

Queen Mary's Needlework Guild.

During August the following work has been done by the Hongkong branch of the above Guild:—

City Hall Working Party under Mrs. Stabb, August 2nd, case deepstitched to Red Cross Depot, Bombay, containing:—52 vests, 25 night shirts, 35 shirts, 4 milk covers, 90 handkerchiefs, 17 pairs of slippers, 2 bed boots, 9 pairs of operation stockings, 40 eye bandages, 11 head bandages, 2 hold alls, 31 scrubbers, 2 pairs woolen pants, 456 milk covers. Aug. 7th, case to Red Cross Depot, Bombay, containing:—29 pillows, 40 pairs of pyjamas, 20 shrouds, 23 bed jackets, 1 reversible bed jacket, 46 vests, 2 night shirts, 6 pyjamas, 6 head bandages, 24 handkerchiefs, 5 milk covers, 7 scrubbers. Aug. 16th, 2 cases sent to Red Cross Depot, Bombay:—94 shirts, 38 shrouds, 53 pyjamas, 31 night shirts, 40 vests, 35 bed jackets, 3 pairs of bed boots, 35 pairs of slippers, 141 handkerchiefs, 5 pairs of operation stockings, 2 muffs, 5 pairs of socks, 36 milk covers, 9 caps, 27 head bandages, 15 eye bandages, 37 mops. Aug. 23rd, 2 cases to Bombay containing Amy contributions:—91 pyjamas, 102 shirts, 101 vests, 144 handkerchiefs, 26 scrubbers, 19 shrouds, 3 reversible bed jackets, 15 head bandages, 2 night shirts, 10 surgical shirts, 18 bed jackets, 12 tray cloths, 4 eye bandages, 1 pair operation stockings, 11 pairs of slippers, 132 milk covers, playing cards, cribbage board.

August 30th, 2 cases to Lieut. Moorhead 83rd "Panzers," Mesopotamia, containing:—81 night shirts, 33 shirts, 49 bed jackets, 4 reversible bed jackets, 23 shrouds, 31 pyjamas, 61 vests, 10 surgical shirts, 120 handkerchiefs, 324 milk covers, 6 hold alls, 18 head bandages, 1 pair of knee caps, 11 pairs of slippers, 11 scrubbers, playing cards, 43 muffs, 95 knee caps, 32 caps, 25 pairs of gloves and mittens, 165 pairs of socks.

Catholic Women's League, under Miss Louisa—3 pairs of socks, 21 pairs bed socks, 7 pairs knee caps, 5 balalaeva helmets, 3 muffs, 34 knitted scrubbers, 12 eye bandages, 285 food covers, 851 rolled bandages. Wesleyan Church Working Party, under Mrs. Robinson—131 rolled bandages, 120 funnel bandages, 60 shirts, 30 swabs, 6 pairs pyjamas, 13 vests. Peak Club, under Mrs. Sandeman—378 roller bandages, 896 swabs, 42 Many-tail bandages, 1 odd dressing. Naval and Dockyard, under Mrs. Sandeman—20 shirts, 36 vests, 7 pyjamas, 8 slippers, 28 socks, 13 knee caps, 6 caps, 12 handkerchiefs, 1 bed cover, 24 milk covers, 6 shrouds, 13 rubbers, 18 eye bandages, 3 mops. Union Church Working Party, under Mrs. Meconochie.—One case to the Scottish Horse containing:—162 shirts, 162 handkerchiefs, 188 pairs of socks, 47 wool caps, 39 muffs, 36 pairs of knee caps, 64 pairs of mittens. One case to Red Cross Depot, Bombay containing:—233 pairs of socks, 51 shirts, 51 handkerchiefs, 60 pyjamas, 13 vests, 29 many-tail bandages, 9 shrouds, 13 hospital caps, 6 pairs of surgical stockings, 3 head bandages, 3 eye bandages, 36 hold alls, 3 pairs of slippers, 9 tray cloths, 2 pillows, 7 muffs, 7 pairs of mittens, 2 pairs of knee caps, 3 scrubbers, 1 large crutch-bed rag, 1 parcel of games and puzzles.

The last report of the Japanese Work Society is a convincing proof, if one were needed, of the value of the work which our working parties are doing. Grateful mention is made of pyjamas sent to the Matron of the 33rd General Hospital, Mesopotamia, from Hongkong; of bandages sent to many home hospitals from Hongkong; and of ginger which was especially welcome during the bitter weather in France.

(RS) A. D. HICKLING.

Hon. Sec.

Russian Tea Experts in Japan. Four Russian tea conditioning officers are on a visit to Japan to inspect Japanese tea producing districts. They will also inspect Oolong tea manufacturing districts in Japan.

35. A DAY FOR ARMY PAY.

Demand by 150 Trade Unions.

An unusual course was taken by the General Federation of Trade Unions in inviting members of Parliament to attend a conference of its affiliated associations on August 1 at the House of Commons to consider the question of soldiers' and sailors' pay. In the accompanying circular reference is made to the "extraordinary departure from normal methods," but it is added, "the excuse is to be found in the abnormal conditions, and the unions' appreciation of the fact that the welfare of the service men is a matter for all."

With the circular is the following "proposal to improve the position of sailors and soldiers."

"The Government has paid for the material things it required for the war, it has expended its financial assistance and credit to banks and private concerns, and it would set illogically if it hesitated to meet the demand for payment for that human element without which States cannot exist or wars be made. Surely if the human element voluntarily places itself at the service of the State, it is the duty of any Government to pay for this at least as fairly as it pays for its coal and its corn."

So wrote the management committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions in September 1914. Since then the committee has consistently pressed for financial consideration for the sailors and soldiers whose devotion has saved Britain from invasion and disintegration.

All things that the sailor and soldier need have increased enormously in price, and where British battalions are brigaded alongside Colonial troops, the Britisher can only look at commodities and curse the parsimony which gives him one-sixth of the pay the Australian and New Zealanders receive.

The hardships of the millions who have made allotments to wives or parents can be better imagined than described, and many of these men have left situations in which the remuneration left a considerable margin for comfort and even luxuries. Six-pence per day is a scandalous sum to offer; and even this pitance is subject to deductions. It is not decent for those who stay at home to talk of patriotism while this scandal continues.

The Management Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions therefore demands:

(1) That the minimum net allowance of any British soldier as from July 1, 1917, shall be 3s. per day.

(2) That the Government provides and pays from July 1, 1917, all allotments to wives and other dependents.

The duty of securing these improvements in the soldier's position rests upon the whole community, but Parliament is the determining authority and because of this the Management Committee of the federation has determined to ask every member of the House of Commons and the House of Lords for his (adhesion) to this programme of naval and military reform. The committee will also invite members of both Houses of Parliament to a conference to be held in London at an early date.

In the meantime, the committee trusts that those who have borne none of the hardships of active service will not allow their sense of justice to be warped by exaggerated estimates of cost or unworthy suggestions of demoralisation.

The circular is issued and signed by order and on behalf of the 150 trade unions affiliated to the General Federation.

Soldier's Political Rights.
A non-commissioned officer or private is at liberty, said Mr. Macpherson, Under Secretary for War, in the House recently, to offer himself as a candidate for Parliament if inclined to do so. The extent to which a soldier could join an association was governed by the King's Regulation. Replying to a question by Mr. Ponsonby, the Under Secretary said he had never denied that the giving of a vote to the soldier carried the right of association.

GOLF.

Influence of Links on Class of Game.

There is little doubt but that the peculiarities of particular links are prone to have a strong bearing upon the class of game that its devotees are inclined to develop, says an American exchange. Although it may not naturally follow that a player who bails from a certain course will of necessity produce a stamp of game which bears a certain resemblance to that of his fellow-golfers from that particular centre, still there are similarities to be found in the manner in which they all play certain individual strokes, and moreover, in their partiality for the playing of strokes in a certain defined way.

As an instance, the course at St. Andrews invariably leaves a strong imprint upon the game of those who originally learned the rudiments thereon. Every golfer who has hailed from St. Andrews is, more or less, a master of the running approach, and one occasionally finds comparatively indifferent players running the ball up to the hole over hill and dale with a degree of ease and accuracy which is in every way worthy of the leading exponents of the game. To many players, this shot—which has to be commensurate with a slight loft, and then upon landing career over undulating ground as if there were no such things as hills and hollows to impede its progress—appears an extremely difficult one to play, as they find that for some reason or other the ball has a habit of refusing to run up, the hills in the correct and orthodox manner, and in place of proceeding on its journey with smoothness and dispatch will persist in catching all the possible obstructions which happen to be in the way.

For their failure they will, without hesitation, blame the combination of the lie of the ground and ill-fortune. But the expert St. Andrews player will tell them that the failure was due to neither the peculiarities of the ground nor to ill-luck, but simply to the fact that the ball was not struck in a manner essential for the playing of such a stroke, for it is invariably fatal to play the shot in the manner in which so many approach shots have to be played—that is, by imparting spin to the ball. And it must be acknowledged that the majority of golfers do attempt to play the shot in this manner, mainly for the reason that they know no other, and it is true that a ball played with spin is more apt to be influenced by the inequalities in the ground than the ball played without spin.

Old-time Scotch golfers will tell you that the correct way to play this running shot is with what they term the rising club, which, it is presumed, means its upward journey by the time it meets the ball. But to the modern way of thinking this is a peculiarly difficult method of striking the ball with any degree of accuracy, as there is a strong inclination to raise the head at the time of striking, and this action will inevitably result in a half-topped or topped shot. On the other hand, however, the fact of half-topping the ball will, no doubt, have much the same effect as if it was struck absolutely correctly; in truth, more than one instructor on the game has been known to advise his pupil to half-top the shot—a piece of advice which would certainly appear to err on the dangerous side, as there is so very little margin for error between the half-topped shot and the badly topped one.

Among the present generation of golfers, one but seldom comes across a player who manipulates this running approach in the same neat, accurate manner that the old school of golfer was wont to. This may be due to the fact that the present day resilient ball makes the playing of the shot a comparatively simple affair. In the days of the hard resisting ball, the playing of the running approach was a much more difficult and complex affair than it is nowadays, as it was something of a feat to induce the gutta serena ball

to run along the ground for any great distance, and the shot played with any appreciable amount of spin imparted to it would of a surety give up the ghost upon meeting the first obstacle in its path.

To-day there are more approach shots played on the running method than there ever were in times of old. One remarkable thing in connection with this stroke is that the absolute beginner appears to find little difficulty in playing it. He may be wrong in his judgment of distance and inaccurate in his sense of direction, but the problem of making the ball run truly over small obstructions presents no terrors to him. It is only when he has once learned to impart underpin to a ball that he realises the difficulty of playing a shot which is better when brought off without it.

Not long since a player was observed turning in the head of his club deliberately, with the avowed intention of correcting a tendency to sky his drives, and the only consequence of his novel remedy was that he now skied his drives off the top edge of the face instead of off the centre, with even worse consequences than before. Luckily it is not generally a matter of any difficulty for a player to tell when the clubhead is not meeting the ball properly. The very feel of the stroke ought to warn him, and a little more carelessness in grip and swing should put the matter right.

On the other hand, it may be due to no mere twisting of the clubhead, but to some error in the swing itself. If the lower edge of the club plays whack on the ground behind the ball the most likely explanation is that the player is standing too close up to his ball. Curiously enough, this error is often found to be accompanied by a tendency toward pulling; but a little consideration makes this scarcely so hard to understand. The clubhead cannot continue along its original line, because the player is standing so close to the ball that the clubhead to do so would require to pass into the ground. Since it cannot do this, it is forced to pass outward a little, and it is this stroke which is the occasion of the pulled ball.

If the player endeavours to correct this by drawing himself up, or by drawing his hands in toward his body just before the club reaches the ball, he will assuredly find himself skying as well. In fact, the minor errors which are wont to accompany the great error of taking ground are endless in their variety. Andrew Kirkaldy is reported to have expressed his contempt for what he calls "polka" golfers—the kind that play first off the heel, and then off the toe. There are quite a few players in this class, who win simply through carelessness; and then they wonder why only a few of their drives travel any distance.

Japan's Insurance Holdings.

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce (Tokyo) reports that in July the insurance companies of Japan held 3,617,955 policies, amounting to ¥5,413,254.20.

	Policies.	Total amount.
Life	1,946,815	1,221,352.56
Marine	34,402	50,815.58
Accident	14,762	50,815.58
Fire	1,258,117	3,213,570.10
Marine	61,663	833,485.28
Freight	6,880	18,561.12
Other	39,466	19,331.98
Total	3,617,955	5,413,254.20

British Spinning Operations Restricted.

A Japanese official dispatch from London to the Foreign Office says that the Cotton Control Board, according to authorisation by the Board of Trade, has issued an announcement restricting the working of spindles and machines at the spinning mills in Great Britain to 60 per cent of the full capacity for three months from September 3, as a means of meeting the situation arising out of the scarcity of raw cotton in stock. Any mills wishing to operate over the restriction, however, will be permitted to do so, subject to payment of stated imposts.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Canadian Embargo on Wheat.

Advices from Seattle report that the Canadian Government has prohibited the export of wheat to the United States. The Grain Control Board of Canada has fixed the price of wheat at \$2.40 per bushel.

Mexican Import Tariff.

The Official Gazette contains a dispatch from the Japanese Charge d'Affaires in Mexico which reports a temporary change in the Mexican import tariff, operative from August 15th last to the end of December next, in regard to certain cotton textiles and yarn.

Silk Imports into France.

A Japanese official dispatch received by the Foreign Office from Paris on the 21st ult., says that under date of the 14th instant the French Government issued an announcement fixing the quantity of raw silk to be imported from China, Japan, and British India at 4,000,000 kilo.

Sulphate of Ammonia.

Even when the market for sulphate of ammonia went over the Yen 300 level some time ago, prices were regarded as extraordinarily high. Quotations have since been steadily on the upgrade, but actual business has now been concluded at Yen 415 per ton for delivery in September and October, the price showing an advance of no less than Yen 20 from the preceding day. Quotations for long forward contracts are also quite high. Yen 370 being quoted for delivery in January, February, and March, Yen 350 in April, May, and June, and Yen 330 for delivery in the latter half of next year.

Increasing Spindles in Japan.

The spinning mills of Japan have since the outbreak of the war planned to increase the number of their spindles by over a million, but owing to the difficulties in the import facilities from Great Britain, the plans have as yet not been realised to any marked extent. Many of the companies have turned their eyes to the machine world of the United States, but in a time when the price of steel is at such a level, the price of spindles is quoted at so high a figure that the companies have withdrawn their idea of obtaining machines there. It was a bright idea, says the Japan Times, to buy second-hand machines from China for a large part of the spindles owned by the textile mills in China have to lie idle, on account of the high price and the shortage of raw materials. After investigation, however, it was found that the spindles were too old and it did not pay to purchase them, instead of waiting until facilities for import should return. The Spinning Association's statistics show the number of spindles in operation in Japan at the end of June as 2,941,930, an increase of only 66,296 as compared with the end of 1916.

Shanghai Coal Market.

Messrs. Wheelock & Co., in their Coal Market Report, dated Shanghai, August 30, state:—
Japan Coal.—On account of the extraordinary rise in exchange our local market has been rather quiet during the last two weeks. Native dealers are beginning to talk about contracts for next winter's supplies but seeing the unprecedented heights exchange has reached—and apparently the trend is still upward—they are unwilling to commit themselves and hesitate to come terms, at the same time the market in Japan is rising day by day!—in fact best lump coal is now quoted at Yen 20.—per ton and the tendency is still upward;—the rates for steamers on time charter are also still on the increase, latest reports from Japan giving Yen 30 to 31 per D. W. ton per month as the average rate for Japan coasting trade. Russian Coal.—No change. Kaiping Coal.—Very little change has taken place since our last report. Deliveries have been well up to the average and stocks considerably reduced. Prices remain firm and the prospects for farther business in sympathy with the freight market indicate higher prices in the near future.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

R.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCES.

SHIPPING.

REFINERIES.

MINING.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

COTTON MILLS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUYING.

SELLING.

EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED TO MONDAY TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 11, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

BUYING.

SELLING.

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BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN,

Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (1/4 Paid up) - France 45,000,000

(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic)

Chairman of the Board of Directors Andre Berthelot.

General Manager A. J. Penot.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour l'Avancement du Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2355

5, Canton Road, Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

12.00 P.M. to 12.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

12.30 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

1.00 P.M. to 1.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

1.30 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

2.00 P.M. to 2.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

2.30 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

3.00 P.M. to 3.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

3.30 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

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6.30 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

7.00 P.M. to 7.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

7.30 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

8.00 P.M. to 8.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

8.30 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

9.00 P.M. to 9.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

9.30 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

10.00 P.M. to 10.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

10.30 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

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4.00 P.M. to 4.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

4.30 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

5.00 P.M. to 5.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.



The Cigarette with the Pedigree

THE "THREE CASTLES" Virginia Cigarettes

KING HENRY VII

King Henry the Seventh belongs the honour of being one of the first to encourage the exploration of unknown lands. For in 1497 he gave a Commission to Cabot and his sons: this enterprise of the Crown associated Bristol with the discovery of the Mainland of America. The House of Wills was early to recognise that it mattered little how well cigarettes were made unless also they reached the far away corners of the world in perfect condition—the use of the patent air-tight tin and the tinfoil wrappers constitutes the crowning act in the manufacture and distribution of their Products. By these means the "Three Castles" Cigarettes come to you unimpaired by the action of any Climate however deleterious.

"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the 'THREE CASTLES' Virginia."

W.D. & H.O. WILLS, Bristol & London, England.



THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

CHINESE TROOPS FOR EUROPE

Another Telegram Urges It.

The President and the Prime Minister have received a telegram from General Yin Chang-heng advocating the sending of troops to Europe. In the telegram General Yin states that it is a shame if China does not actually participate in the War now that she has been declared upon Germany and Austria-Hungary. He suggests that at least five thousand soldiers should first be dispatched to the Eastern Front if one hundred thousand men are not available at the present time.

General Yin Chang-heng is a native of Szechwan. He studied at the Officers' Training School in Japan for a number of years, and graduated with high honours. After the first Revolution he was appointed Tutor of Szechwan and Occupation Commissioner of Szechwan Frontier. It was he who restored order in that province and suppressed disturbances. When the Tibetan troops were invading the province, nobody was able to stop the invasion. He was appointed to command the troops for driving out the Tibetans. He succeeded in defeating them and recovered the frontier of Szechwan for the Government. He has written a number of books on military science, one of which is called "General Principles for Military Officers, Military Morality, etc."

His telegram to both the President and the Prime Minister states:—

"I wish to congratulate the President and the Prime Minister for their declaration of war upon Germany and Austria-Hungary. This is a masterly stroke, and allow me to express my admiration for your energetic decision."

"But it is a shame if we do not actually participate in the War, after having declared war upon Germany and Austria-Hungary. It is not a disgrace if we participate in the fight and are defeated. Should we be able to send one hundred thousand men to fight on our national prestige will greatly

"BERLIN ARROGANCE."

Dutch Comment on German Claim for Compensation.

Amsterdam, July 21.—The *Handelsblad* expresses great astonishment at the timely communication issued by the Dutch Government, to the effect that representations made to Great Britain about the attack on German merchant vessels were made by the Dutch Government entirely on its own initiative and without pressure from any other quarter. The journal says that the tone employed by the German Reichstag about the incident is offensively arrogant, and the strong German demand for compensation must cause annoyance here. The *Handelsblad* adds:—

"The country which without any shadow of right sinks our merchant ships, and to whose sailors' illegal acts is attributable the fact that 10,000 of Dutch tonnage have been destroyed and Dutch sailors' lives lost—the country which completely disregards our protests against such acts haughtily demands from us that we should get compensation paid for a couple of her illegally destroyed ships."

The paper goes on to say that it does not know what the Dutch Government will do. Probably it will press for compensation, but in doing so it is certain that it will not act because Germany demands something, but exclusively because Holland desires to oppose the violation of Dutch territorial waters, and to prevent trespassers from gaining any advantage by such violation.

enhance. If we cannot send so many, please send ten thousand, and at least five thousand."

"Your Excellency can hardly imagine the moral effect of the dispatch of troops to Europe will have upon the people in general. But it must be remembered that the men sent abroad should be picked and are not afraid of death and are not proud. Please consider this suggestion of mine."

NOTICES

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

THE Michaelmas Term begins on SATURDAY, September 15th.

Students seeking admission should call upon the Warden on FRIDAY, 14th inst., between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M.

ASAHI BEER.



POST OFFICE.

Mails for Europe via Suez are despatched as opportunity offers but only correspondence specially marked is forwarded by that route and no particulars of such mails can be given.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Registered and Parcel mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

MAILS CLOSE TO DAY.

Hongkong—Per CORNELIA 11th Sept. 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 12th September.

Whaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin—Per RUICHOW 12th Sept. 9 a.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai & N. China (Japan via Mail Victoria & Seattle)—Per SHIDZI OKA MARU 12th Sept. 10 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nanshaik, Canada & America (Europe via Vancouver)—Per EMPRESS OF JAPAN 12th Sept. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Swatow—Per HUPEH 12th Sept. noon.

Haiphong—Per KOSHIN MARU 12th Sept. 2 p.m.

Bangkok—Per YUSANG 12th Sept. 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, 13th September.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Keelung—Per JOSHIN MARU 13th Sept. 2 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Takao & Amoy—Per SOSHU MARU 13th Sept. 3 a.m.

Hoibow & Haiphong—Per HANOL 13th Sept. 11 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Kobe, Honolulu San Francisco—Per KICADOR 13th Sept. Registration 10.15 a.m. Letters 11 a.m.

San Francisco (Direct)—Per THOR 13th Sept. 2.30 p.m.

Shanghai, N. China (Europe via Siberia)—Per SINKIANG 13th Sept. Registration 2.15 p.m. Letters 3 p.m.

[Shanghai Ch. P.O. Monday, 17th Sept.]

FRIDAY, 14th September.

Philippine Isl. Australia, New Zealand via P. Darwin, New Guinea via Thursday Isl.—Per 14th Sept. Registration 2.15 Letters 3 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa—Per HAIKONG 14th Sept. noon.

SATURDAY, 15th September.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai & N. China (Japan via M.)—Per ORANGE 15th Sept. 1 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per ANHUI 15th Sept. 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 16th September.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via N. China, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Gen. rel. & South America (Europe via San Francisco)—Per ORANGE 16th Sept. Registration 10.15 Letters 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, 18th September.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa—Per HAIKONG 18th Sept. noon.

Shanghai & N. China—Per SUNNING 18th Sept. 3 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 11th 10h. 35m.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports and Manila: Typhoon in Lat. 18° N. Long. 122° E. moving W. at 10 to 12 m.p.h. September 11th 12h. 2m.—Pressure has increased in varying degree throughout the area, except in the vicinity of the Yellow Sea, and the Baining Chan where it has decreased considerably. An anticyclone is central to the west of Hakkaido and another appears to be developing over N. China. The northern typhoon has moved to the Yellow Sea to the S.E. of Weihaiwei; another typhoon is advancing from the Pacific on a westerly track; it is situated near Apa ri, in N. Luzon, this morning.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 1.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 72.91 inches against an average of 69.55 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District. Forecast.

1. Hongkong to Gap Rock—N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; fair.

2. Formosa Channel—N.E. winds, strong.

3. South coast of China between H.K. and Luzon—The same as No. 1.

4. South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan—The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, September 11, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Direction. Force. Weather.

Victoria 6a 30.03 61 se 8 or

Harbour 5a 30.31 61 sw 1

Hakodate 30.25 61 se 1

Tokio 30.24 61 sw 1

Kobe 30.11 61 se 1

Nagasaki 30.07 61 sw 1

Yokohama 30.09 61 sw 1

Shanghai 30.04 61 se 1

Amoy 30.08 61 se 1

Swatow 30.08 61 se 1

Haiphong 30.08 61 se 1

Bangkok 30.08 61 se 1

Manila 30.08 61 se 1

London 30.08 61 se 1

Paris 30.08 61 se 1

Berlin 30.08 61 se 1

Rome 30.08 61 se 1

Moscow 30.08 61 se 1

St. Petersburg 30.08 61 se 1

Warsaw 30.08 61 se 1

Vienna 30.08 61 se 1

Budapest 30.08 61 se 1

Brussels 30.08 61 se 1

Amsterdam 30.08 61 se 1

Antwerp 30.08 61 se 1

Lisbon 30.08 61 se 1

Madrid 30.08 61 se 1

Barcelona 30.08 61 se 1

Valencia 30.08 61 se 1

Seville 30.08 61 se 1

Cordoba 30.08 61 se 1

Granada 30.08 61 se 1

Malaga 30.08 61 se 1

Cadix 30.08 61 se 1

San Sebastian 30.08 61 se 1

Bilbao 30.08 61 se 1

Vigo 30.08 61 se 1

La Coruna 30.08 61 se 1

Oporto 30.08 61 se 1

Lisbon 30.08 61 se 1

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Valencia 30.08 61 se 1

Seville 30.08 61 se 1

Cordoba 30.08 61 se 1

Granada 30.08 61 se 1

Malaga 30.08 61 se 1

Cadix 30.08 61 se 1

San Sebastian 30.08 61 se 1

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday, 11th Sept., 1917.

PATHE'S GREAT PHOTO PLAY.

IN 5 REELS.

"THE KANGAROO."

Culled from the well known Novel

by Judge Harris Dickson.

PATHE'S BRITISH FRENCH & AMERICAN GAZETTES.

Comics:

"LEAP YEAR LOTTERY PRIZE."

"FROM ALTAR TO HALTER."

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

ITALY'S HONEST WORD TO FRANCE.

Timely Intimation on Eve of the War.

Milan, July 23.—Some hitherto unpublished details of vital historical interest about the part played by Italy on the eve of the great war towards the salvation of France were divulged yesterday in the narrative which Senator Guglielmo Marconi contributes to the Rome daily *Bulletin d'Informazione*.

Germany knew we would not back her savage attack against the liberty of Europe nor, in fact, did she attribute much importance to our neutrality. Her game was far deeper and more treacherous. Germany wanted Italy to leave France in doubt as to Italian intentions.

On the morning of July 30, 1914, one day before Germany declared war upon Russia and two days before she declared war upon France, the Marquis di San Giuliano, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed the French Ambassador, M. Barriere, that Italy would not rally to Germany's side in a way of aggression. This assurance was telegraphed immediately to Paris, but was insufficient to reassure France completely, seeing that on our part there was no official declaration of neutrality.

On August 2, two days before England declared war against Germany, the Italian Government decided on a policy of neutrality. Our Ambassador being then absent from Paris, the news was forthwith communicated to our Charge d'Affaires, who in a dispatch which arrived at 10 o'clock in the morning. Without a moment's hesitation, our representative hurried to seek audience with the French Premier, M. Viviani, who, entering the room, turned deadly pale and shrank back, feeling instinctively that nothing but Italy's resolve to join hands with Germany could have constrained an Italian diplomat to commit himself at that unearthly hour. But no sooner had M. Viviani perceived the dispatch than he gave full vent to his emotion.

Before another half-hour had elapsed the French Prime Minister had already ordered the mobilisation of nearly a million men whom France would otherwise have been obliged to maintain on her eastern and southern frontiers to guard against possible attacks from Italy.

It was that million men which arrested the German advance, won the Battle of the Marne, and saved France from being trodden under the savage heel of Teutonic militarism. Had there been the faintest hesitation, the slightest vacillation on Italy's part, had any Italian politician done a tenth part of what Bismarck did when he tampered with the famous Entente which resulted in the Franco-Prussian War, France would not have dared to draw a single soldier from the Italian frontier, and the world's history would have taken a stupendously different course.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George W. Allen, 11, Lee Street, in the City of Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that Dividend Warrants for the Interim Dividend of \$2.50 per share payable to all Shareholders on the Company's Register at 30th September, 1917, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on and after the 8th October, 1917.

Notice is further given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 6th October, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

R. M. DYER, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1917.

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA

LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

(Incorporated in England.)

Unredeemed Bank Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1917, at noon.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment in Sterling from the Board of Trade, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.

THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.

A. R. LOWE, Liquidator.

Chartered Bank Building, Hongkong, 14th August, 1917.

G. A. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

There is a new and powerful remedy for all the most common ailments of the human body. It is a simple, safe, and effective treatment, and it is free to all sufferers. The remedy is called "THERAPION" and it is a true blessing to all who are afflicted with any of the following ailments: Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Migraine, Headache, Backache, Stomachache, Indigestion, Constipation, and all other forms of chronic pain.

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